BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance, ...$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1861. { NO. 43.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	1 50
Do.	do. 3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do. 6	do....do......do.	7 00
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Do.	do. 6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do. 12	do....do......do.	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

CHARLES W. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him.
March 21, 1861. 30-tf

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Buildings, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair*,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicits consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c.*
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859. 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN McLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—131-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited. MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.

Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1861.
James A. Moore, vs. John T. Gregory. } Original Attachment

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John T. Gregory the defendant in this attachment is not an inhabitant of this State, so that ordinary process can be served upon him. It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in the Wilmington Journal, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said John T. Gregory to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3rd Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered against him and the land levied upon in said attachment will be condemned to answer plaintiff's debt.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3rd Monday in May, 1861.
J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.
June 5, 1861, 6t [pr. adr. $5.75]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1861.
William Gregory, Administrator of Henry J. Gregory, deceased, vs. Elijah J. Gregory, Marshall Gregory and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lewis Gregory, Marshall Gregory, Elijah J. Gregory, John T. Gregory and Francis Gregory, defendants in this cause, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered that advertisement be made in some public journal of this State for six weeks, notifying the parties above named to appear, answer, plead or demur to the said petition, or judgement *pro confesso* will be taken as to them and the decree granted, and according to said order this publication is made.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday in May, A. D. 1861.
J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
June 6, 1861—41-6tw. [pr. adr. $5.75.]

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.

GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

Rewards.

A REWARD

OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst., his Negro Man, DARB. Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, small head, quick spoken, inclines forward when walking, about 4 years old.

The above reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid for his delivery, or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.
CHARLES McCLAMMY.
Snead's Ferry, Onslow Co., April 18, 1861. 34-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.

An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

General Notices.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT of New Hanover, has placed in my hands the Tax List for 1860, which is ready for inspection and payment. All those who owe taxes for said year, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same. W. T. J. VANN, Sh'ff.
April 11, 1861. 33-tf

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE FOLLOWING NOTES: One against Jno. F. Moore for $46 39, dated Nov. 8th, 1858, payable to the subscriber; one against M. A. Devane, payable to N. Weill for $48 68, with a credit of $2 50, paid 22 Oct., 1858; J. W. Pridgen's, Constable, Receipt for notes against various persons for collection. Also, various receipts for bills paid. Also, other notes and papers not recollected.

Any person finding the above notes and papers, will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the JOURNAL OFFICE, or returning the same to the subscriber at Harrell's Store, N. C.; and all persons are forewarned against trading for any of them, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself, or order.
OWEN FENNELL.
March 19th, 1861 163-1t—30-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.
Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 21, 1861. 30-6m

NEW WATER WHEEL.—GREAT INVENTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water, and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.

This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.

This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.

As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.

Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C, their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—

This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location possesses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS H. HARRIS.
March 16. 161-11t&30-tf

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

PISTOLS AND SWORDS.

JUST RECEIVED, a small invoice of PISTOLS; also, a few SWORDS. at
June 13, 1861.—42-2t WILSON'S.

MILITARY COMPANIES ORGANIZING,

FURNISHED with EQUIPMENTS, at
June 13, 1861.—42-2t WILSON'S.

HARNESS MAKERS, COACH TRIMMERS

AND SHOE MAKERS wanted to stitch on MILITARY TRAPPINGS, to whom the highest wages will be paid,
JAMES WILSON'S
Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment, No. 5, Market st. June 13, 1861.—42-2t

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,

IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.

The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.

Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ,
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

PLOUGH FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD having moved to Goldsboro', and located there, respectfully informs the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS, made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Goldsboro', N, C.
Jan 24th, 1861. 22-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.

PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole sale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

We, the people of the Confederate States, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character, in order to form a permanent federal government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God—do ordain and establish this constitution for the Confederate States of America.

ARTICLE 1.
SECTION 1.

All legislative power herein delegated shall be vested in a Congress of the Confederate States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION. 2.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall be citizens of the Confederate States, and have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature; but no person of foreign birth not a citizen of the Confederate States, shall be allowed to vote for any officer, civil or political, State or Federal.

2. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and Direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Confederacy, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined, by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all slaves. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the Confederate States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall, by law, direct.—The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every fifty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of South Carolina shall be entitled to six—the State of Georgia ten—the State of Alabama nine—the State of Florida two—the State of Mississippi seven—the State of Louisiana six, and the State of Texas six.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment; except that any judicial or federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, may be impeached by a vote of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature thereof.

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the Confederate States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen for six years by the Legislature thereof, at the regular session next immediately preceding the commencement of the term of service; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be a citizen of the Confederate States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the Confederate States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers; and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice President or when he shall exercise the office of President of the Confederate States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Confederate States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the Confederate States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the time and places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of each House, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor in any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION. 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the Confederate States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the Confederate States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the Confederate States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. But Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments a seat upon the floor of either House, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his Department.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the Confederate States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to consider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.—The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove of any other appropriation in the same bill. In such a case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved; and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved by the President.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the Confederate States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or being disapproved by him, may be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The Congress have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defence, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury; nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States:

2. To borrow money on the credit of the Confederate States:

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; but neither this nor any clause contained in the Constitution, shall ever be construed to delegate the power to Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement to facilitate commerce; except for the purpose of furnishing lights, beacons and buoys, and other aids to navigation upon the coasts, and the improvement of harbors and the removement of obstructions in river navigation; in all which cases, such duties shall be laid on the navigation facilitated thereby, as may be necessary to pay the costs and expenses thereof:

4. To establish uniform laws of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the Confederate States, but no law of Congress shall discharge any debt contracted before the passage of the same:

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the Confederate States:

7. To establish post offices and post routes; but the expenses of the Post-office Department, after the first day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid out of its own revenues:

8. To promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be made for a longer term than two years:

13. To provide and maintain a navy:

14. To make rules for government and regulation of the land and naval forces:

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions:

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress:

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by the cession of one or more States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the Confederate States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings: and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the Confederate States, or in any department or office thereof.

SECTION 9.

1. The importation of negroes of the African race, from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

2. Congress shall also have the power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, this Confederacy.

3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

4. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, or law denying or impairing the right of property in negro slaves shall be passed.

5. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumerating hereinbefore directed to be taken.

6. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

7. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another.

8. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

9. Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of the Department, and submitted to Congress by the President: or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Confederate States, the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish.

10. All bills appropriating money shall specify in federal currency the exact amount of each appropriation and the purposes for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent or servant, after such contract shall have been made or such service rendered.

11. No title of nobility shall be granted by the Confederate States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept any present, emoluments, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign State.

12. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press: or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.

13. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

16. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

17. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

18. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact so tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the Confederacy, according to the rules of the common law.

19. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

20. Every law, or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

SECTION 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress lay any imposts or duties on imports and exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the Confederate States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty or tonnage, except on sea-going vessels, for the improvement of its rivers and harbors navigated by the said vessels; but such duties shall not conflict with any treaties of the Confederate States with foreign nations; and any surplus of revenue thus derived, shall, after making such improvement, be paid into the common treasury; nor shall any State keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay. But when any river divides or flows through two or more States, they may enter into compacts with each other to improve the navigation thereof.

ARTICLE II.
SECTION 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Confederate States of America. He and the Vice President shall hold their offices for the term of six years; but the President shall not be re-eligible. The President and Vice-President shall be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such a manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the Confederate States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the government of the Confederate States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President, but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State, having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death, or other constitutional disability of the President.

4. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

5. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the Confederate States.

6. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the Confederate States.

7. No person except a natural-born citizen of the Confederate States, or a citizen thereof, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or a citizen thereof born in the United States prior to the 20th of December, 1860, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the limits of the Confederate States, as they may exist at the time of his election

8. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

9. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Confederate States, or any of them.

10. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Confederate States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution thereof."

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the Confederate States, he may require the opinion, in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons against the Confederate States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the Confederate States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments.

3. The principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the Executive Department may be removed at any time by the President, or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons therefor.

4. The President shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; but no person rejected by the Senate shall be re-appointed to the same office during their ensuing recess.

SECTION 3.

1. The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the Confederate States.

SECTION 4.

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the Confederate States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.
SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the Confederate States shall be vested in one superior Court and in such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under this Constitution, the laws of the Confederate States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the Confederate States shall be a party: to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizen of another State where the State is plaintiff; between citizens claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects; but no State shall be sued by a citizen or subject of any foreign State.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial be at such place or places as the Congress, by law, may have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the Confederate States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.
SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy, with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not be hereby impaired.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime against the laws of such State, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the Confederate States, under the laws thereof, escaping or lawfully carried into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such slave belongs, or to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. Other States may be admitted into this Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations concerning the property of the Confederate States, including the lands thereof.

3. The Confederate States may acquire new territory; and Congress shall have power to legislate and provide governments for the inhabitants of all territory belonging to the Confederate States, lying without the limits of the several States; and may permit them, at such times, and in such manner as it may by law provide, to form States to be admitted into the Confederacy. In all such territory, the institution of negro slavery as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress, and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories, shall have the right to take to such territory any slaves, lawfully held by them in any of the States or territories of the Confederate States.

4. The Confederate States shall guaranty to every State that now is or hereafter may become a member of this Confederacy, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature (or of the Executive when the legislature is not in session) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.
SECTION 1.

1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, the Congress shall summon a convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made: and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by the said convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, or by conventions in two-thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the general convention, they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution.—But no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The Government established by this Constitution is the successor of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, and all the laws passed by the latter shall continue in force until the same shall be repealed or modified; and all the officers appointed by the same shall remain in office until their successors are appointed and qualified, or the offices abolished.

2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the Confederate States under this Constitution as under the Provisional Government.

3. This Constitution, and the laws of the Confederate States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the Confederate States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the Confederate States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the Confederate States.

5. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people of the several States.

6. The powers not delegated to the Confederate States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States, respectively, or the people thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratification of the conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

2. When five States shall have ratified this Constitution, in the manner before specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution, shall prescribe the time for holding the election of President and Vice President; and, for the meeting of the Electoral College; and, for counting the votes, and inaugurating the President. They shall, also, prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the time for assembling the same. Until the assembling of such Congress the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall continue to exercise the legislative powers granted them; not extending beyond the time limited by the Constitution of the Provisional Government.

Adopted, unanimously, March 11, 1861.

WE find the following from the Savannah *Republican* of a late date, or rather we find it credited to the Savannah *Republican* by the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of yesterday. We hardly know what to make of it:—

LANDING OF ABOLITION TROOPS—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SAVANNAH.—Our city was thrown into a perfect ferment yesterday afternoon, and every man, boy, and many of the women, were ready to take up arms to repel the invaders. The cause may be briefly explained as follows:

It was known yesterday morning, from information brought by parties from below, that the blockading fleet off our coast had been suddenly reinforced by from three to five large vessels. This, however, was considered merely a freak of that particular arm of the Abolition service, as the vessels float about promiscuously, being here to-day and a perfectly clean coast to-morrow.

About two o'clock, P. M., however, matters assured a more practical aspect. A messenger arrived by the boat from Tybee, with intelligence that six boat loads of Abolition troops, supposed to number 260 men, had been landed from the squadron on Danfuskie Island, on the Carolina coast, just opposite Tybee. The news spread over the city in a few minutes, and the greatest excitement prevailed.—The call to arms was sounded to the detachment of military remaining in the city, and everybody seemed anxious to take part in circumventing and destroying the invaders. Preparations were immediately made, guns brought out and boats got ready. General Lawton and staff had left on the morning's boat for the defences on the coast below the city, and the preparations were taken in charge by Commodore Tattnall.

At a later hour another messenger arrived, correcting the first account in two most important particulars. The landing took place on Hilton Head instead of on Daufuskie, and instead of a few boat loads, the debarkation had been commenced early in the morning and kept up through the greater part of the day. Commodore Tattnall concludes that a very large force has been landed, for a regular campaign, with the view of taking possession of Broad River and ultimately the reduction of Charleston by an attack in the rear. This, however reasonable, is but an inference, as nothing definite can be known of their object. Perhaps they did not have out of view a diversion of forces from our forts and batteries below, so as to enable the fleet to come in and take possession.

Commodore Tatnall went down the river about five o'clock with three boats and a considerable force, consisting of the Chatham Artillery and a number of infantry. We can only add that matters are in safe hands, and all prudent and practical steps possible will be taken and without delay.

Under the circumstances, however, it will probably be some days before the actual force landed and their character can be ascertained, and proper steps taken to displace them.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1861.

THE NEWS.

MONDAY, JUNE 17TH.

Governor Jackson, of Missouri, in his proclamation calling for fifty thousand volunteers, goes on to enumerate the outrages and indignities to which the people of that State have been subjected in their persons and properties, infringing their rights and liberties until such outrages become unendurable. Anxious to avert war, the State made an arrangement with General Harney, the Federal commander. The Federal Government manifested its disapprobation by the dismissal of General Harney, and commenced proceedings utterly hostile to the agreement. The Governor then proposed to Gen. Lyons, Gen. Harney's successor, that if the Federal forces would withdraw, he, Governor Jackson, would pledge himself to disband the militia, suppress insurrection, protect all citizens, regardless of their opinions, and if necessary to carry out these pledges would call for Federal assistance. These proposals being rejected, the Governor calls for fifty thousand volunteers to repel the invaders and protect the State. Volunteers are concentrating in great force at Jefferson city from all parts of the State, and a collision between the Sate and Federal forces is imminent. The Missourians are getting arms rapidly as they can. They are also erecting batteries on the Missouri River. General Lyons and some of his troops are also on their way for some point on the Missouri. These facts concur with our despatches and explanation previously published.

The parties holding forth in Washington appear to be somewhat excited at present by the report that Confederate troops are advancing on Washington. The Federalists are gradually pushing their lines forward towards the Confederate position at Manassas Junction. It is said, however, that no attack is to be made until after the capture of Harper's Ferry, which latter point, *it is said*, is to be attacked by thirty thousand men if necessary, and taken at all hazards.

The reported evacuation of Harper's Ferry seems to have arisen from the fact that a force of Federalists having occupied the village of Romney, the capital of Hampshire County, Va., thereby threatening the Winchester Railroad and the communications of the force of the latter place, a column was despatched last week to dislodge the Federal troops at Romney. The departure of this column from Harper's Ferry, no doubt gave rise to the report of its evacuation. No doubt the Lincolnite forces have, ere this, been very much driven out of Romney. Our last dispatch from Richmond seems to think that the Ferry *has* been evacuated.

A portion of General McClelland's forces are operating in the Kanawha valley. Some of them have attacked Charlestown, the Capital of Kanawha County, which lies on the Great Kanawha River, about 61 miles from where it empties into the Ohio, and nearly equidistant from the Northern and Southern limits of the State. We do not know what force the Virginians may have at Charleston. Western Virginia appears to be our weak point.

The United States Senators from Maryland have been instructed to vote for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Generals Patterson and Cadwallader are said to be preparing to cross over the Potomac at Williamsport.—They are to co-operate against Harper's Ferry.—With any reasonable force General Johnson can easily whip these two militia generals.

There can be no doubt that the Southern feeling is largely increasing in Maryland, and the probability of a rising there, combined with an advance from Harper's Ferry, puts General Scott in a state of uneasiness about the safety of Washington City.

All the additional accounts of the battle at Bethel Church, confirm the statements already published by us. One account says that General Butler's flag messenger admitted that five hundred and sixty-four were missing at roll call, after the battle. A gentleman just from the ground told us that he, (the messenger,) admitted five hundred and sixteen. A few more or less. It was Col. Wardrop, and not Col. Duryea, that was killed. We saw Col. Wardrop's pistol, a handsome revolver, silver mounted. A communication in regard to the part borne by the Edgecombe Volunteers, will be found in to-day's paper.

General McClelland has sent the following despatch to the Governor of Kentucky, under date of Cincinnati, June 11th:—

> "I have received information that the Secession troops are under orders to occupy Island No. 1, six miles below Cairo. In accordance with my understanding with Gen. Buckner, I call upon you to prevent this step. Do you regard the Islands in the Mississippi above the Tennessee line as within your jurisdiction? If so, what ones?
>
> Respectfully, G. D. McCLELLAN,
> Adjutant-General U. S. Army.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19TH.

O. H. Browning has been appointed by Gov. Yeates of Illinois, Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Douglas.

Advices from Texas report that Cortinas, the Mexican bandit, has been attacked and routed by a Texan force under Captain Benavides, and forced to make his escape into Mexico.

The communications with Fortress Monroe except by sea are completely cut off. On the land side it may be said to be invested.

General McClelland proposes to go down the Mississipp River and meet the Confederates, shortly.

Badges have been suggested for soldiers, so as to distinguish our men from the enemy, which, in the heat of battle might not always be possible, where the language, dress and equipments are almost identical. Why should not our North Carolina troops wear the very neat Pine Burr Pompon, once adopted by the Wilmington Light Infantry? It is handsome and it is distinctive.

The Richmond Dispatch says that all the rifle works recently at Harper's Ferry have been boxed up and removed to the Armory at Fayetteville, North Carolina, where the fabrication and alteration of arms will be immediately commenced. A number of workmen arrived in Richmond on Monday from Harper's Ferry, *en route* for North Carolina. We don't think that the machinery has all got on yet, by a good deal.

It is believed that Col. Magruder will be brevetted for meritorious conduct at Bethel.

It is reported and no doubt truly, that Lincoln's message will be strong for war. That he will demand immense supplies of men and money. His Congress will meet in sixteen days, and as things now range, his demands will be promptly complied with, so far as the mere voting goes. The men and the money will be another thing.

The Confederates still keep some bodies of soldiers at Harper's Ferry and Williamsport, no doubt to observe the movements of the Federalists.

A law passed at the late session of the Confederate Congress, provides for the election of a President, Vice President and Members of Congress, under the permanent Constitution, on the first Wednesday of November next.

The Electors of President and Vice President are to meet in their respective States and cast their votes on the first Wednesday in December.

Congress is to assemble on the 18th day of February, 1862.

The President of the Senate will open and count the votes for President and Vice President on the 19th of February.

The President will be inaugurated on the 22d of February.

It is said that Governor Jackson of Missouri will make his first stand against the Lincolnite invaders at Boonville which is on the Missouri River some forty-eight miles above Jefferson city, the capital of the State. Arrow Rock, to which he is reported to have carried cannon, and other warlike appliances, is still twenty-four miles farther up the river.

General Ben McCulloch must be a remarkable man, for it is only a very few days since a gentleman insisted to us, upon good authority, that he was certainly in Virginia, having been seen there within a day or two of that time. Next we hear of him somewhere else, and now he is reported at Fort Smith Arkansas, with ten thousand Confederate troops. It is further reported that he has gone into Benton county with five thousand men. No doubt troops are moving from Illinois and Indiana to coerce and subjugate the people of Missouri.

The New York Herald reports that General Butler has captured one thousand rebels, with their batteries, and all that sort of thing. *This* version would rather surprise Butler himself. Finally, however, in common with the other New York papers, the Herald is forced to acknowledge the true state of the case, at which it is much mortified. They are down upon Butler and Pierce, whom they style Massachusetts barristers and political hacks. It is said that when Butler was made aware of the result at Bethel, he declared his intention to whip the rebels in twenty-four hours. He has probably changed his mind.

The privateer *Savannah* has been carried into New York, in charge of Midshipman Cook. The privateer crew of the *Savannah*, consisting of 35 men, are on board the *Minnesota*.

We have not read a new "yaller kiver" book for some time, if not longer. Don't care much if we don't.

Make Soap! What is beauty without Soap? Godliness loses half its charm without personal purity, and where is personal purity without Soap. Therefore, make Soap. Soap is beginning to rise in the market, but certainly as regards the more common kinds there can be no reason for this. Some years ago we remember that Mr. Gafford made here a very nice article of brown Soap, which he offered at the lowest prices for an article of its quality. We want Soap and Candle makers, and Tanneries.

WE have neither time nor inclination to engage in *any* controversy, least of all, one with the editor of the Fayetteville *Observer*, whose captiousness and desire to find fault *must* show themselves upon every occasion that affords the slightest opportunity for stirring up ill feeling against the town of Wilmington, or anything therein, thereunto belonging or appertaining. Who supposes for a moment that any mere desire for the truth led to its reference to the publication in the Wilmington *Journal* of the list of Companies composing the first North Carolina Regiment? Had *that* been the motive, a mere correction would have sufficed.

We took the list as we found it in the order of the Adjutant General. We also stated upon what we supposed to be good authority, that two of the companies had been transferred to other regiments, and their places taken by two companies from Fayetteville. All this was distinctly stated, but *not* so as to please the predetermined grumbler of the *Observer*. We simply, in getting in our short notice, wished to give information, and at the same time to do justice to all. We did *not* care, in the haste of getting to press, whether our mode of doing so would suit the *Observer*.

When we want to disparage our Fayetteville friends, and spite of the *Observer's* efforts we have many friends in that town and section, it will be after this time a good while, and *not* in a mode to be either dictated or wrongly attributed to us by the *Observer*. Excuse us

The truth is that the composition of some of the regiments has been so frequently changed that a reference to the official order appears to be rather liable to mislead. In stating, as we did, that the two Fayetteville Companies filled the blanks left in our list, we thought that the Companies were indicated with sufficient accuracy.—Are there any other Companies of twelve months volunteers from Fayetteville actually in service, but the Independent Light Infantry and the Lafayette Light Infantry? All the growling of the *Observer* is a piece of ill-natured "pretentiousness."

The Evacuation of Harper's Ferry.

This event is no longer in doubt, as will be seen by our telegram in to-day's paper. Our troops have fallen back, if it *will* have the word, so as, no doubt, to secure their connections with the valley of Virginia and with the main body of the army, by means of the Winchester Road and the Manasses Gap Road. This communication was threatened by a column advancing from the West to take the Railroad in flank, and thus the force at Harper's Ferry would have been pretty effectually cut off from its resources for subsistence or reinforcement.

All the property that could be removed, has long since been removed, and we learn that a large amount of the machinery is on its way to Fayetteville, to be placed at the Arsenal there, which we trust to see eventually assume dimensions and an importance in the construction of arms not inferior to Harper's Ferry itself in its best day.

It would be folly to disguise the fact that this movement at Harper's Ferry, although not accompanied by any loss, and voluntarily made on the part of the Confederate troops, indicates that in that section they are not yet in sufficient strength to maintain the advanced ground they had assumed and at the same time secure all their communications. Therefore they fall back towards their base of operations and supplies. Merely holding Harper's Ferry without the power of advancing and with the possibility of being isolated, and possibly sacrificed, would have been simply to have shut up so many men; *how* many it is hard to say. Not so many as had been supposed.

It is proper to remark that the well-informed correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from the scene of operation, as long as ten days ago warned his readers not to be surprised nor disheartened if they should shortly hear of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry. It appears, therefore, that the probable necessity of the step which has just been taken had been foreseen and allowed for in the plans of the able chief conducting the movements of the Confederate army.

The truth is that the people of Virginia were not prepared at all when they seceded. Their Legislature, their Convention, their Governor had all been peculiarly opposed to any preparation at all, and when the universal demand of the *people* forced their servants to take the decisive step, they had to improvise nearly everything necessary for the war which they felt to be impending. They had not ready the means even to crush treason in some of their own counties. They have sprung forward and are springing forward like men. They are arming, drilling and equipping, while meantime, the *morale* of the Virginia troops, as of the other Confederates is gaining day by day, as they cross steel with the enemy, even in skirmishes. The odds against Virginia will become less day by day. When Arkansas and Texas move up to the assistance of the true men of Missouri, when Kentucky and Tennessee come shoulder to shoulder, the Buckeyes, Hoosiers, Suckers and Pukes of the North West may find other amusement than in trying to exhibit their gratitude for the very soil they cultivate, by rending the bosom of that great State to whose generous donation they owe it. The New England States and Western New York won't count much in this fight.

The Convention in this State.

Constitutions and laws are framed for the purpose of placing safeguards around public and private rights. They go, not upon the presumption that all men are either usurpers or rogues, for *then no* safeguards would be of any value; but they proceed upon the well known fact that all power is liable to abuse, and that all men are subject to temptation. In plain terms that man is frail and imperfect.

When people get hold of power they are too apt to show a disposition to use it to its fullest extent and even to transcend its real limits Of this, the Convention now in session in Raleigh is certainly an example. The reason for calling that Convention was obvious, as was the motive of the people in voting for delegates to that body. Certainly everybody knows that the only thing thought of distinctly, was the question of our Federal Relations. The only movements distinctly demanded were the removal of the State out of the Confederacy presided over by Abraham Lincoln, and her moval into that presided over by Jefferson Davis. The only issues discussed, (and there was scant time for *any* discussion,) were those directly connected with and necessary to the carrying out of the substantive measures above referred to. Surely nobody ever expected that the Convention was to usurp the province of ordinary legislation, or seriously and unnecessarily alter the fundamental law of the State—tear things up by the roots and plant them head downwards—sit an unlimited time to make up political issues and arrange private corks or do any of the many sundry things which the people begin to think the Convention is now determined on.—The question before the Convention to-day is to *abolish the Legislature*. The question for to-morrow is the election of delegates to the Congress of the Confederated States, to meet at Richmond in July. The programme of a certain portion of the delegates is to arrange the election for delegates so as to snub every man and the friends of every man who advocated secession before compelled to do so by Lincoln's proclamation, and to elevate none but watch and wait men.—Thus they propose for delegates at large George E. Badger and Bedford Brown; 1st District John Pool; 2d Jesse Speight. We do not exactly class Mr. Speight with the watch and wait men, but he is put *up* for the purpose of putting *down* Mr. Ruffin. 3d William J. Houston was talked of. Mr. Houston we all know and esteem. *He* was sought to be put on the ticket to defeat Mr. McDowell, who was found to be the choice of the original secessionists. Mr. Houston has not consented. 4th A. M. Arrington. We do not know Mr. Arrington's position. 5th John A. Gilmer. 6th R. H. Puryear. 7th In this District attempts have made to get out somebody to be used against Burton Craige, among others we have heard of Mr. Lander, of Lincoln, and Mr. Walker, of Mecklenburg, neither of whom can be so used, we think. We shall see what we shall see. This we say: that we think those with whom we have more immediately acted heretofore, intend in this matter to pursue a perfectly fair course, seeking no party or clique advantage. For the 8th, the watch and wait interest vibrates between B. Gaither and a Mr. Davidson.

The question asked is, When will the Convention adjourn? This question will soon be asked so loudly that that august, but we regret to add, disorderly and much embittered body, will be compelled to hear very distinctly.

We understand that the Convention has so amended the Constitution as to remove the previously existing disability of members of the Jewish persuasion holding office.

The ordinance of the Convention providing for the raising and stationing of seven regiments in the counties on and East of the Wilmington & Weldon Road, for the defence of the Seacoast of the State, has been reconsidered and killed. It was objected that it would be virtually making the military of the Eastern Counties into a permanent home-guard not liable nor available for the common defence—that it would give a different character and organization to the military of the different sections of the State, thus creating jealousies—that it would render hopeless the raising of the ten regiments of State troops, or of the other regiments of volunteers for general service for twelve months. Eastern men proposed the reconsideration, and voted against the bill, least it might even be supposed capable of producing the effects above attributed to it.

We regret to learn that Gov. Ellis' health is even feebler than ever. Bitterly assailed as he is, he will stand up to the rack, and if need be, die in harness. He can't be *driven* from his post by those who pursue him.

State Convention.

We learned from a gentleman, down from Raleigh on Saturday evening, that the Convention has accomplished nothing during the week, save the destruction of the seven Regiment bill and the engendering of ill feeling among its members. If all the glory so recently won for our glorious old State is to be sacrificed upon the altar of party feuds in the Convention, we much prefer that that august body would adjourn. Our informant assures us that whatever of intelligence the members might possess on other matters, not a man of them could give the faintest idea when the Convention would adjourn.—*Newbern Progress.*

If we know anything the Convention has long since accomplished all it was elected for, and it is high time its members had concluded to retire from their labors and go home, say their prayers, and be as good and and obedient servants as they were when they first met together. *Then* they obeyed the call of the people;—*now*, they seem determined to obey the call of *themselves*.

WE HAD THE PLEASURE YESTERDAY of seeing here Mr. McLane, superintendent and part proprietor of the Egypt mine, in Chatham County. Mr. McLane is ready to get out coal, and was here for the purpose of getting some roaps and other things necessary to the security of his hoisting apparatus, we believe; when this is fully adjusted he can progress much more rapidly in bringing coal to the surface.

He says he will have to cart the coal some two miles and a half to the head of the Fayetteville and Western Road, but even that is preferable to not getting it carried.

The extra session of the Legislature passed several acts, among others, one providing for the completion of the Fayetteville Road to the coal fields and for adding to and completing its equipment, but that, like other things, seems to have been overlain by the weight of the Convention, which by proposing for itself a very wide latitude of action, has put all legislation in doubt.

Mr. McLane also expects to be making iron on Deep River sometime along of 1861. He ought to get all the encouragement that the State or other public authorities can legally and fairly give.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS was defeated by a good Southern Rights man, Mr. May. Good, so far as it goes. May is opposed to coercion, and will not vote supplies beyond the first three months. It is said that Leary, elected as "Union man" from the 3d Congressional District—Baltimore City, will probably vote with May.

Company F., First Regiment, State Troops, Capt. Jas. S. Hines, organized at Lillington, New Hanover county, left their quarters on last Saturday morning for Warrenton, N. C., the headquarters of Col. Stokes' command. We learn that they had a fine time of it previous to leaving. The ladies presented the company with a beautiful flag. Frank Johnson's Band was on hand, and added much to the occasion. They are likely to make their mark, if they get a chance. New Hanover has already raised *six* companies for the State troops, to wit: Capt. Hall's, Capt. Savage's, Capt. Williams', Capt. Hines', Capt. Parsley's and Capt. Moore's, (Artillery.)

NEARLY ALL THE PRISONERS taken from the New England States turn out to be shoe makers. They talk about putting them to work.

Our Delegation to Richmond.

On yesterday the Convention of this State proceeded to the election of delegates to represent North Carolina in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. We received the news of the result at a tolerably late hour in the afternoon, and immediately placed it upon our Bulletin Board.

So far as we have been able to learn, the selections made have given the fullest satisfaction to the great majority of our citizens. For our own part we can truly say that, as a whole, we cordially endorse the delegation. It does *not* carry out the programme alluded to and deprecated by us in Monday's Journal, by which a certain portion of the delegates sought to arrange things so as to snub every man and the friends of every man who was a secessionist before the 15th of April. We do think that it as a whole, meets the idea advocated by us in the same article, published in the same issue, wherein we say: "We think that those with whom we have more immediately acted heretofore, intend in this matter to pursue a perfectly fair course, seeking no party or clique advantage."

The Delegates from the State at large are Geo. Davis, of New Hanover, and W. W. Avery, of Burke, the first in old party times, an ardent and consistent member of the Opposition; the second, an equally ardent and consistent Democrat. Mr. Avery was for a severance from the North sooner than Mr. Davis, because he had sooner made up his mind that all hope for a satisfactory adjustment had passed away. Mr. Davis felt satisfied by the result of the Peace Conference of which he was a member, that all peaceful means had been exhausted, and he stated so on his return in an able and manly address to his fellow-citizens at the Theatre. Both are gentlemen of high talent and character.

From the first district; Mr. Smith was the last time elected as a "Union candidate" in opposition to a "Democratic" candidate for the Congress of the United States. We hear him highly spoken of by both parties.

From the 2nd District; Mr. Ruffin, also the last member of Congress from that district is chosen. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Ruffin, in old party classification, was an old Democrat, has been an original secessionist, and is the choice of his district.

From the 3d District; T. D. McDowell, is an old Democrat, a strong Southern Rights man, firm in all his views and positions, but violent in none. No man stands higher for sound sense and sound principles.

From the Fourth District, Mr. Venable, who is known as an old Democrat, although sometimes a little refractory, but *always* a strong Southern Rights man.

From the Fifth; Hon. John M. Morehead, Ex-Governor of the State—always opposed to the Democracy, but coming forward nobly in this emergency, as we are informed, to meet the aggressions of Lincolnism; and in so doing, willing to stand side by side with his former political opponents, and to co-operate with them freely and in good faith.

From the Sixth; R. C. Puryear, a former Whig, always an opposition man, but believed to be preferred even by his former party to General Leach of the same politics, the last member of the U. S. House of Representatives from that District.

From the Seventh; Burton Craige, last member of the U. S. House of Representatives, an old Democrat and an original secessionist.

From the eight, Mr. Davidson, who, we are informed, is the President of the Farmers' and Miner's Bank, located away up at Murphy in Cherokee county. We suppose—nay we believe he was a former opposition man.

The delegation is equally divided, not composed of ultra men, but, as any delegation from a seceded State ought to do, contains a majority of men really and in heart and from choice favouring the cause they are engaged in. We hope they all do.

Daily Journal, 19th inst.

CAPTAIN PARSLEY'S COMPANY OF STATE TROOPS, mainly made up from the Cape Fear Riflemen, Captain Meares company of Rifle Guards and Captain Cornehlsen's company of German Volunteers, were out yesterday for parade and drill. They all looked and marched very well. The German Volunteers went through the manoeuvres of the rifle drill in a surprisingly rapid and accurate manner.

All these Companies would be pleased to receive a few more men. We are requested to say that the mere name of "German Volunteers" does not preclude citizens of any other nationality from joining that corps, which stands officially, or is intended to be known officially, as Company A., Eighth Regiment N. C. Volunteers.—*Daily Journal, 19th inst.*

THE SOUTHERN "MAJOR."—The Federal troops routed at Bethel Church, assert that they captured a "Southern Major" and "several secessionists. It turns out that the Major was a Connecticut tin pedlar, named Titus C. Rice, whom they met on the road and captivated. In the "piping times of peace," Rice, who was a citizen, had somehow acquired the name of "Major."

For the Journal.

The Bethel Church Battle.

WILMINGTON, N. C. June 15th, 1861.

To the Editors Journal:

Nothing on earth is dearer to the brave soldier than his honor. He is, therefore, justified in being sensitive about it. Let honor be given to whom honor is due and he will be satisfied. The hasty reports of newspapers are not expected to give due merit always where it is due, until time and official details are given. Having once been a resident of old Edgecombe, and still attached to her by the recollections of the past, I participate largely in the pride she feels in the gallantry of her sons "The Edgecombe Guards," which they displayed in the recent brilliant victory at Bethel Church, near Yorktown, Va. The following extracts from a letter of a friend in Tarboro' to the writer of this will give a few incidents of that fight not heretofore known to the public.

"We have been greatly excited here for the last two days at hearing from the fight at Bethel Church, near Yorktown. The brunt of the battle fell upon the right flank company (Edgecombe Guards.) They did most of the work—sustained the only damage done, (one killed and two wounded,) retook the artillery which had been lost by the Richmond Howitzers, and yet they are left out by the newspapers, so far, in enumerating the Companies belonging to the Regiment Drs. Mabry and Dicken and John Pippen, of this county, who had gone on to visit their brothers in the company, arrived at Yorktown just after the departure of the Regiment, which they instantly followed, and arrived while the fight was progressing. They state that after the retreat the enemy were pursued by two small companies of cavalry who arrived just at the close of the fight, and harrassed them until within two and a half miles of Hampton. They reported much sign of disaster in the track of the enemy. At one time Capt. Jno. L. Bridgers, Company A., called for volunteers to advance and set fire to a house that was protecting the Lincolnites; five volunteered. One of them (Wyatt) was shot down as he ran up to it. Charles Williams was shot in the ranks, a bad wound in the shoulder. C. Rogers shot in the side, a bad wound also, but neither dangerous. One of the Edgecombe boys (Stuart,) dropped an officer three hundred yards at a single fire. He was seen to fall after Stuart's fire at him, and the prisoners said he was killed and carried off."

"The last act was the killing of Col. Wardrop, who advanced to a fence about 80 yards in front, and called for his men to rally and follow. About 20 Edgecombe Rifles were emptied at him, and he fell dead. Several claimed the successful shot, but a negro, (a servant in the Hornet's Nest Rifles,) who shot at him, put in a claim, and they promptly awarded it to him, I understand, by courtesy. Dr. Joseph Baker, of this place, who is Assistant Surgeon to the Regiment, took off his sword, and sent it home here."

"They fell in such scattered positions, and many of the wounded being carried off, it was hard to ascertain the extent of the damage done to the Lincolnites. Dr. Mabry says he was called in to see some of their wounded in a house close by, and they expressed great surprise and thanks for the kind treatment they were receiving, saying they were made to believe they would be bayonetted as soon as they were found. The Zouaves were there, but they were whipped as badly as the others. Our boys were wearing some of their caps and rigging found on the field. Young James Owen, grand-son of your worthy townsman, General James Owen, took a splendid bowie knife as a prize."

"☞ "The prisoners said they were told that they could whip the North Carolinians with corn stalks."

What a mistake set they were, Mr. Editor, when they met such cool courage and skill. It is not to be wondered at that they fled in such hot haste. Edgecombe has cause to be proud of her gallant Guards, and my word for it, they, with all other North Carolinians, will just in this way disappoint the hireling Yankees whenever and wherever they meet them.

T.

LILLINGTON, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C., June 17, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON AND PRICE—*Gentlemen:* On Friday last the "Lillington Rifle Guards," under Captain Hines, took their leave for Warrenton, North Carolina, where they will encamp until the first Regiment of State troops is made up, of which they are to form a part. This Company is composed of young men chiefly, all determined to stand by the "Confederate flag" even to the last man. The ladies of Lillington presented the Company with a beautiful "flag" through J. C. McLeod, who made a few brief remarks expressing the hope that it might never be tarnished by an enemy's stroke, then commiting it to the hands of the gallant Captain, bidding him God speed in the glorious cause in which he was engaged. Captain Hines responded in a short but patriotic speech vouching for the loyalty of his brave men, expressing the high hope that his men would stand by that flag until the last man, if such a sad calamity might befall them, might be killed, and if only one should be left, that even then he might not desert it, but even die by it and if necessary make it his "winding sheet." May God ever shield them from such a dire calamity! James A. Wright, Esq., appeared and made quite a patriotic speech, setting forth the duty of Southern men, plainly evincing that his whole soul is engaged in this glorious defense of our rights We hope soon to have the pleasure of knowing that his company has been fully made up. May success crown all his efforts!

This was a most solemn occasion, mothers bidding their sons farewell, while fathers bade adieu to those brave sons whom they had reared around their family altars. Men buoyed on with such a spirit as these are, cannot be repulsed easily. They have left our village, and gone to share the destinies of our country. We hope, however, before a great while to see those familiar faces returning with those pleasant smiles, which ever characterize a free and happy people.—May their lives be precious, their health be preserved, and abundant success crown all their efforts, and may the great "Ruler" of nations lead both officers and men of this brave band!

VERITE SANS PUER.

For the Journal.

CERROGORDO, N. C., June 17th, 1861.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE: A man named John M. Brooks, belonging to the 4th Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers, and under the command of Capt. Shanklin, fell from the cars while in motion near Cerrogordo. He is badly injured in one of his feet, besides bruises on other parts of the body. He is now at Cerrogordo, receiving medical attention and good nursing from Mr. Powell, who will be satisfied for his trouble by the community round about the place.

It is thought that Mr. Brooks will not be able to go into the service of his country for six months—but there is scarcely any doubt now of his recovery, as he is getting along very well, and will be well nursed and cared for. He says he was very warm while in the box car, and he sat down on the end of the box and fell asleep. He is a fine looking man, and I think of temperate habits. He was not thought to be intoxicated. You will please give this a place in your columns by leaving out and correcting as you think proper.

It was about 12 o'clock at night, on Saturday, the 15th inst., when the accident occurred.

Your's with respect, T. W. B.

From Tennessee.

EXTRACT from a private letter to a business firm in this town, dated

NASHVILLE, June 10th, 1861.

Tennessee has seceded by 100,000 majority.

We have 25,000 in camp and the number increasing all the time, and in two months more we will have 50,000.

It would astonish you to see the preparations that have been made in so short a time. There are two establishments in this place employing 400 hands, engaged in casting cannon and balls. There are six more in different parts of the State with about 600 hands. We will be ready for the hell hounds of the North when they come. I am glad to see that my old State is so fully aroused. I am anxious for the vandals to come into our State, as we will make our land rich with their carcases.

Between Memphis and Cairo we have 30,000 troops under arms. The scoundrels will never be able to penetrate the South; if they do, none will ever return. My motto is the "Southern Confederacy" forever.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Further from Europe.

Below we give the only items of interest per steamer Adriatic, which left Galway on the 5th, and arrived at St. Johns on the 10th, making the passage in five days and eight hours. Over the first, in regard to privateers, the Northern journals raise a prodigious shout; but we have reliable information which assures us that their joy will be short lived. We have good reason for stating that not only England, but France also, are decidedly favorable to the cause of the Confederate States:

Lord John Russell announced in Parliament that the Government had determined to prohibit privateers from bringing prizes into any British port, and that France intended adhering to its law which prohibits privateers from remaining in port over twenty-four hours to dispose of prizes. He also said that England and France had sent propositions to Washington, based on the declarations of the Paris Congress, and that an answer was expected by every mail.

The London Times charges the speakers at the recent American meeting in Paris with groundless irritability and anger against England, and alludes to the tone of the Northern press, saying that the Unionists appear to be enraged because England presumes to be neutral, and that it is plain that the utmost care must be used by England to avoid giving offence to either of the belligerents.

The Derby race was won by the hitherto unknown horse "Kettledrum," against the whole field. The betting was 16 to 1.

[By the Fulton.]

The Fulton's advices are not so late as those given above, yet the following extracts are important:

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

From an expression of sympathy with the anti-slavery movement at the North in times gone by, and a leaven of ancient prejudice against the South on account of the "peculiar institution," the French press has advanced gradually to a more practical examination of the American question, with the causes and consequences of the civil war which has just begun. We have the authority of the Opinione Nationale for saying that the greater part of the French press, including the Moniteur, the Government organ, have rather sneered at the Government of the Northern section of the United States, and incline towards the Southern Confederacy. The cause assigned for this feeling by the Opinione is that the Southern Confederacy has succeeded in "gulling" the European governments with the commercial inducements it holds out to them. Be this as it may, the tone of the French press is very much like that of the leading English journals, whose leaning is unmistakeably hostile to Mr. Lincoln's war policy. We have already spoken of the Moniteur, on the authority of one of the bitterest and uncompromising enemies of the South of France. * * * * * * * *

The Journal of Havre, a paper of some influence among business men, does not believe the reconstruction of the Union possible, and quotes M. Gaillardet's article in La Presse of a late date, where he speaks of Seward's declaration to preserve "the same republic, the same constitutional Union," as a declaration to continue the same causes of conflict. The Journal concludes that the reconstruction of the Union is neither possible nor desirable.

The Courrier du Havre laughs at what it calls the "unusual and even completely absurd pretention" of the United States Government, when it declares that it will hold no intercourse with any Government which may recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The Courrier says:

"We are not going to discuss the grievances complained of by the South; we believe them unfounded; but we look to the principle, and we say that from the moment that several sovereign States of the confederation believed themselves aggrieved by the Federal contract, they had a right to demand the revision or the annulling of the contract, &c. The pretensions of the North are nothing less than the invoking the principle of Divine right; but Divine right is too sick in Europe for us to consent to recognize it in good health on the other side of the Atlantic."

We refrain from noticing the Pays, the course of which is notoriously for the South, and therefore a remark is unnecessary. Some of the articles in the papers alluded to are very well and forcibly written, and would repay the trouble of reading. We have endeavored to give simply an idea of the tone which pervades them on the great question which now agitates us; and though our notice of each has been necessarily brief, we have given a faithful outline of the sentiments they express.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

Our French files by the Fulton state that the French North American vessels—Foudre, Lavosier, and Descartes—already sailed, are bound for New York and Charleston.

[Per Steamer Adriatic.]

ST. JOHNS, June 12.—The files by the Adriatic contain the following additional news:

ENGLAND.

Lord John Russell announced in Parliament that England and France had sent propositions to Washington, based on the declarations of the Paris Congress, in relation to the abolition of privateering, and that an answer was expected by every mail.

Sir John Pakington called the attention of the House of Commons to the comparative progress made by France and England in the construction of armor-coated vessels in which France was obtaining a marked and formidable superiority, and inquired what were the intentions of the Government on the subject.

Lord Paget acknowledged that the French were taking steps largely to augment their iron navy. Most of the vessels have only been laid down, and it would take years in building them, and England would, in all probability, be found equally well prepared, as it was the intention of the Government to have five more vessels constructed, to be built internally of wood, but cased with iron, and shot proof.

In the House of Lords there has been a discussion on the India supply of cotton. Earl Grey pledged to Government to do all in its power to advance the growth of the staple in India.

At a meeting of the Great Ship company it was stated that the employment of the ship by the Federal Government would not be in accordance with the Queen's Proclamation. The agents of the company in America had been instructed to procure freight for her return voyage.

FRANCE.

The Patrie says that Prince Napoleon, after visiting Algiers, Spain and Portugal, will go to America.

The Moniteur has published a decree warning public writers to exercise more moderation in their discussions against the Catholic clergy.

It appears that the Great Powers will guarantee the integrity of the Papal territory.

It is asserted that the Emperor has sent an autograph letter to Turin, in which the Roman question was fully stated; that it was favorably received at Turin, and that Victor Emanuel sent a reply to it on the 27th of May. The conditions stipulated are not known, but it is said that they include, on the part of Piedmont, neither a recognition of the Holy See over the Patrimony of St. Peter, nor any cession of territory.

ITALY.

The King of Sardinia has withdrawn his exequators from the Consuls of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Mecklenburg.

In the Italian House of Deputies a committee had been appointed in relation to the national armament projected by Garibaldi. The House unanimously agreed to the organization of 220 battalions of the National Guard, to be composed of all men between 35 and 40 years of age.

Proceedings of the North Carolina State Convention.

NINETEENTH DAY.

MONDAY, June 10th, 1861.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock.

The Journal of Saturday read.

Dr. James E. Williamson, Delegate elect from the county of Caswell, in place of Capt. Graves, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his seat.

Mr. Speed moved to amend the Journal by striking out the entry of the motion of Mr. Fuller, to re-consider the vote by which the seven regiment ordinance passed on Friday last. He raised the point of order, that the motion was made amidst a debate on an entirely different question, which was contrary to the rules of the Convention.

After some time spent in discussing points of order, and the motion of Mr. Speed, Mr. S. withdrew the motion.

The Chair announced the following Committees:

Committee on resolution of Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, concerning a change in the basis of representation:—Messrs. Thomas, of Jackson, Brown, Sanders, Holmes and Carson.

Committee concerning the amendment to the Constitution, relative to Common Schools: Messrs. Thomas, of Jackson, Brodnax, Battle, of Edgecombe, Miller and Bunting.

Mr. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, on account of his accepting a military appointment, presented his resignation as a member of the Convention, to take effect on Friday next. The same being read,

Mr. Osborne moved that the President of this Convention be requested to issue a writ to the Sheriff of the county of Mecklenburg, instructing him to hold an election for a delegate on Saturday next, the 15th inst., to supply the vacancy thus created. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Reid, from the Committee to enquire into the expediency and necessity of the Legislature re-assembling on the 25th inst., reported the following ordinance which, being read, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ferebee, a minority report as follows: which was read, and also ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Manning, they were made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Howard from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing the Governor to receive and equip volunteers that have offered their services for 6 months, reported the same back to the Convention, with slight amendments, and recommended its passage.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Biggs, a resolution allowing the same compensation to the Secretaries, Engrossing Clerks and Door keepers to this Convention as that allowed by law to the same officers of the General Assembly. Laid over one day under the rule.

By Mr. Kittrell, a resolution requesting the Governor to communicate to this Convention all information in his possession relative to the landing of foreign troops on the eastern shore of this State.—Passed, on motion of Mr. Kittrell, under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. Sprouse, a resolution to raise a committee, to enquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution concerning free negroes.

By Mr. Smith, of Macon, an ordinance to raise three regiments of volunteers in Western North Carolina, to prevent the passage of troops of the enemy through Iron or Smoky Mountains.

By Mr. Edison, the following resolution, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The above resolutions ordered to lie over one day, under the rules.

Mr. Biggs moved to take up for consideration the resolution introduced by himself a few days ago, relative to the adjournment of the present session of the Convention. The motion prevailed.

After some discussion upon it, Mr. Biggs moved to postpone the further consideration of the same, and make it the special order for to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Agreed to.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, offered an amendment to the rules, which was read and order to lie on the table one day under the rules.

The unfinished business of Saturday being the ordinance to create a Board of Claims, was taken up.—The pending question being on the motion of Mr. Smith, of Halifax, to re-commit the same to the committee.

Mr. Myers offered an amendment to appoint a Treasurer of State, Comptroller of Public Accounts, and Attorney General as said Board.

The ordinance and amendments were then re-committed to the committee.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE 2D AND 3D READING.

Resolution of Mr. Headen to appoint a committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to be made to the constitution concerning the property qualifications for office. Passed 2d time.

Resolution of Mr. Houston, of Duplin, to appoint a committee to enquire whether the act of the late session of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, ought not to be modified. Laid on the table, there being a similar proposition now in the hands of a committee.

Resolution of Mr. Washington, calling upon the Governor for information relative to the number of volunteer companies received, and in service, &c., read, and on motion of Mr. Biggs, passed over informally, Mr. Washington being absent.

Resolution of Mr. Ferebee, to establish a Court of Claims; laid on the table.

Ordinance of Mr. Ashe, declaring the existence of the right of the State to secede from Confederate States read and passed over informally.

Resolution of Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the constitution to effect a change in the basis of representation. Passed second time.

Resolution of Mr. Smith, of Macon, concerning claims of Sheriffs for holding elections for delegates to this Convention, referred to committee finance.

Resolution of Mr. Gorrell, to print 4000 copies of army regulations of Confederate States, passed over informally, Mr. Gorrell being absent.

Resolution of Mr. Graham, instructing the Treasurer of State to transmit to the Convention a tabular statement of the public taxes, for the last five years, &c., read.

Mr. Graham moved to strike out "Treasurer of State," and insert "Comptroller of Public Accounts." The amendment prevailed, and resolution passed.

Resolution of Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, relative to the appointment of additional clerks for the Military Departments in the State, read.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, moved its reference to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to add, with instructions to report the number of clerks, and heads of each department and their compensation. Accepted by Mr. Thomas, and he then moved to lay the resolution on the table for the present.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from His Excellency, the Governor, in response to a resolution passed this morning, relative to the landing of foreign troops on the eastern shore of North Carolina, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Badger laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, moved to take up for consideration the ordinance concerning Jewish disability. Agreed to.

The same being read, Mr. Ferebee moved a postponement thereof, until the next session of the Convention.

Mr. Meares demanded the yeas and nays. The motion did not prevail—yeas 38, nays 56.

On motion of Mr. Badger, its further consideration was postponed until to morrow morning 11 o'clock, and made the special order for that hour.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, introduced the following resolution, which was read, and laid over one day:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate to the Convention at as early a day as practicable, what appointments to office have been made by him since the 3d Monday of November, 1860, whether by, and with the advice and consent of the Military Board, or otherwise, the duties of such appointments and under what laws made, the names, pay and rank of each officer, and also what appointments it will be incumbent on the Executive to make under laws of the General Assembly, passed at the last regular and special sessions.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, at 1 o'clock, the Convention took a recess until 4 this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Rayner, from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of amending the 46th section of the Constitution, relative to the calling of the yeas and nays in both branches of the General Assembly, reported an ordinance to amend said section, to the effect that the yeas and nays may be called in either branch of the General Assembly by one-fifth of the members present. The ordinance read first time.

Mr. Ferebee moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of putting the same on its second and third readings. Agreed to.

Read second time and passed, ordered to a third reading and laid over until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the resolution introduced by himself this morning, allowing the President and other officers of the Convention the same compensation as the officers of the General Assembly who render similar service, and all messengers of the Convention four dollars per diem and travelling expenses, was taken up for consideration. The same was read the second time.

Mr. Bond moved to strike out "four dollars" per diem for messengers and insert three, and demanded the yeas and nays.

After some discussion, the amendment was accepted by Mr. Biggs.

Mr. Howard moved to strike out that clause which regulates the price of the messengers, and leave the matter of regulating the price with the committee mentioned in the ordinance.

Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Howard then withdrew his proposition.

The chair announced the following committees:

On resolution of Mr. Ellison concerning amendment of the "Bill of Rights:"

Messrs. Ellison, Holden, Dick, Williamson and Batchelor.

On the resolution of Mr. Headen to amend the Constitution concerning property qualifications to hold office:

Messrs. Headen, Howard, Satterthwaite, Strong and Mitchell.

On motion of Satterthwaite, the Convention adjourned.

TWENTIETH DAY.

TUESDAY, June 11th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. J. W. Tucker, of the Methodist Church.

Journal of yesterday read and confirmed.

Mr. Wilson presented the credentials of A. H. Joyce, Esq., Delegate elect to this Convention from the county of Stokes, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Hon. John Hill. Mr. Joyce appeared and took his seat in the Convention.

The President laid before the Convention the following communication:

RALEIGH, N. C., June 11th, 1861.

HON. WELDON N EDWARDS,
PRESIDENT N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Sir: Having had the good fortune, when in Florence, some two years ago, to secure a marble bust of the great Calhoun from a plaster cast from life by our distinguished countryman, Powers, I deem the present a fitting occasion to make the disposition of it then contemplated.

By her late decisive action in severing all political connexion with a despotic and inimical Government our State has proven her devotion to the theory of the Confederate system as expounded by this illustrious apostle of States' Rights, and given a practical endorsation to his views respecting the ultimate mode and measures of redress of State grievances. Hence, Sir, it seems to me meet and proper that inasmuch as he may be assumed to have contributed most of all of our great political teachers to the now almost universally received opinion in this respect, that he has thereby made good his claims to the honor of a niche in the Capitol of a sister State. I therefore beg the acceptance by the Convention, over the deliberations of which you so worthily preside, of the aforesaid slight memorial, for and in behalf of the State.

Trusting that the daily contemplation of the mute semblance of the exalted and incorruptible Senator, may inspire our legislators through all time to come with the noble ambition to emulate his unswerving self-sacrificing patriotism, and to imitate his many other virtues, public and private,

I remain, Sir,
With the highest respect,
Your obedient Servant,
WHARTON J. GREEN.

The communication being read, Mr. Venable moved that a committee of three be appointed to receive the "bust" on behalf of the Convention, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Agreed to.

The President appointed Messrs. Venable, Craige and Smith, of Halifax, as said Committee.

RESOLUTIONS INRODUCED.

By Mr Houston, of Duplin, a resolution extending to the newly elected Delegates from the counties of New Hanover, Caswell and Stokes, the privilege of affixing their names to the ordinance of secession, and that 4 o'clock this afternoon be set apart for that purpose. Laid over until to-morrow.

By Mr. Arrington, a resolution to allow privates in volunteer companies that have enlisted, or may hereafter enlist in the service, fifteen dollars per month, instead of "eleven," as now fixed by law. Laid over one day under the rules.

By Mr. Graham, the following ordinance, which being read, was on motion of Mr. Graham, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

By Mr. Biggs, a resolution instructing the committee on Military Affairs to enquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation of officers in the Military Departments of this State. Laid over one day under the rule.

Resolution of Mr. Sprouse to amend the constitution in relation to free negroes, taken from the table, read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Craige laid on the table.

Mr. Ruffin introduced a resolution to restrict the Legislature of this State in issuing "bills of credit.— Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Ferebee moved to take up the resolution introduced by himself on yesterday for the establishment of a "Court of Claims," &c.

The motion prevailed and the ordinance read.

Mr. Badger opposed its passage, and moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Ferebee advocated its passage.

Mr. Craige said he opposed the endorsement of the principle of the responsibility of States for property lost by war. He opposed the passage of the resolution.

A discussion ensued which was protracted to a considerable length and indulged in spontaneously.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the special order being the ordinance of Mr. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, to remove the Jewish disability relative to holding office, was taken up.

Mr. Biggs gave notice of his intention at the proper time to offer an amendment to strike out the whole of the section from the Constitution.

Mr. Rayner's substitute being read, and the question recurring upon the passage thereof, the same was put and decided in the negative. Yeas 18, nays 46.

Mr. Ruffin then offered an amendment, which removes the restructions on Jews to hold office.

The same was discussed by Messrs. Ruffin, Biggs, Speed, Badger, Dick, Holmes, Smith, of Macon, Hicks and others. [Discussion on this question published in a previous issue.]

Mr. Biggs demanded a division of the question upon striking out, and called for the yeas and nays. The Convention agreed to strike out. Yeas 85, nays 19.

The question then recurring upon inserting the amendment of Mr. Ruffin, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Battle, of Wake, and resulted yeas 84, nays 22.

Mr. Biggs, an amendment as follows: "that no religious test shall be required as a qualification to hold any office of honor or trust in this State."

Mr. Badger called for a division of the question, and the Convention refused to divide. Yeas 33, nays 69.

The substitute as amended, passed its second reading.

The Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The special order being the resolution of Mr. Biggs concerning the adjournment of the present session of the Convention, was taken up for consideration.

The same being read, Mr. Satterthwaite moved its reference to a special committee of three, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Biggs moved to fill the blank in the resolution by inserting "Tuesday next."

Mr. Arrington, to amend by inserting "Tuesday week" (the 25th inst.)

Mr. Barnes moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until 11 o'clock on to-morrow, and that it be made the special order for that hour.

Mr. Pettigrew moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and upon that motion, Mr. Cunningham demanded the yeas and nays. Motion lost—yeas 35, nays 39.

Mr. Meares moved a call of the House. Not agreed to.

Mr. Houston of Duplin moved to amend the motion of Mr. Barnes by inserting to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Adopted. The resolution as amended, adopted.

[A telegram was read by the President before the Convention, announcing that a conflict had taken place between the first Regiment of North Carolina volunteers under command of Colonel Hill, and a superior force of "Yankees" near "New Ports News" in Virginia, in which the enemy were repulsed with a heavy loss and only a few Southerners wounded and the loss of one. The reading of which elicited loud and prolonged applause not only in the lobbies and galleries, but on the floor of the Hall.]

Mr. Venable, from the committee to receive the Bust of John C. Calhoun, submitted the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of Wharton J. Green, Esq., presenting the Bust of John C. Calhoun to the State of North Carolina, report, that the beautiful specimen of Art, representing the great Statesman of South Carolina, is now offered to this Convention, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention accept the Bust of John C. Calhoun, presented to the State of North Carolina by Wharton J. Green, Esq., and orders that the same be placed in a suitable niche in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to Wharton J. Green, Esq., for this memorial of a patriot and statesman whose name is so justly honored in the memory of his countrymen.

Upon the presentation of the report, Mr. Venable spoke at some length.

At the conclusion of Mr. V's remarks the question was taken on the report of the committee, and it was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Leake, of Richmond, the said report with the letter of Col. W. J. Green, presenting the bust, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee on finance, to whom was re-committed the ordinance to create a "Board of Claims," reported another ordinance embracing the amendment which they were instructed to incorporate in it.

Mr. Rayner moved that the Convention resolve itself in a committee of the whole for the consideration of the ordinance.

Mr. Badger offered a resolution to the effect "that a seat in the Congress of the Confederate States, and a seat in this Convention being incompatible, the acceptance of the former vacates the latter. Laid over one day under the rules.

The motion of Mr. Rayner prevailed, and the Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

(Mr. Satterthwaite in the Chair.)

The ordinance being read, and partially discussed, Mr. Barnes moved that the Committee rise, report the ordinance to the Convention, and recommend the passage thereof in its present form. Agreed to.

Mr. Satterthwaite, then, from the committee of the whole, reported that the committee had considered the ordinance and instructed him to report the same back to the Convention and recommend its passage.

Mr. Durham, to establish "Board of Claims" in each county of the State, &c. Not agreed to.

Mr. Ruffin moved to strike out 15th December, (the time limited in the ordinance for the existence of said Board,) and insert 25th of December. Agreed to.

The ordinance then passed its third reading.

Mr. Shaw asked, and obtained permission to change his name from the ——— to the ——— upon the ordinance removing Jewish Disability, as he voted under a misapprehension.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention adjourned.

[OFFICIAL.]

Proceedings of New Hanover County Court.

At the June Term, 1861, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, a majority of the Justices of the County being present, the following orders were made, viz:

Ordered, That by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, ratified the 11th day of May, 1861, entitled "An Act to authorize the County Courts and Corporate Towns and Cities to lay taxes for Police purposes," a tax of ten cents per centum on the aggregate amount of the taxes of each and every individual and corporation in the County of New Hanover, due or payable during the present year on all subjects of taxation now taxed for State purposes, we levied and collected from such individuals and corporations on all such subjects of taxation during the present year, for the purpose of rendering aid and support to the indigent families of persons, citizens of this County, who are or may be engaged in the military service of this State; and for the further purpose of raising, equipping and paying such additional police force, which the police committee to be constituted by this Court may deem necessary for the protection of the citizens and their property in this County.

Ordered, That for the purposes set forth in the foregoing order, a sum in the aggregate not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, inclusive of the amount appropriated at the special term of this Court, held on the 23d day of April last, be borrowed upon the faith and credit of the County of New Hanover, upon such terms and in such way as the Chairman of this Court may deem most judicious, and for the sum or sums so to be borrowed, certificates shall from time to time be issued and signed on behalf of the County of New Hanover, by the Chairman, and countersigned by the Clerk of this Court, in such amounts and in such form as the Chairman may deem best. The Clerk of this Court shall keep a record of each and every certificate so issued, showing the amount, the date when issued, to whom payable, and when payable, and when the same was surrendered and cancelled; and upon the maturity of any one of such certificates, the amount due by the same or any part of such amount, if payment of the same be not made, may be renewed or continued from time to time, by the issue, as aforesaid, of another certificate, as before prescribed, for the amount so renewed or continued, upon the surrender and cancellation of the certificate so as aforesaid maturing. The Clerk shall keep all such certificates which may have been surrendered and cancelled, and shall at each term of this Court, make a report in writing of all particulars contained in the record kept by him, in connection with the certificates to be issued as aforesaid.

Ordered, That Phinehas W. Fanning be appointed the agent to receive and disburse the funds to be raised as aforesaid; that he enter into bond in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, payable to the State with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and accounting for and paying over said funds to the proper persons; and said agent shall be entitled to receive two and a half cents per centum on the amount of the disbursements made by him under the warrants of the Committees as hereinafter provided, as compensation for his services as such agent.

Ordered, That Committees to be styled relief Committees, severally constituted of three persons from each Captain's district in this County be appointed, one for each District, except the District of Wilmington, in which there shall be two of such Committees, and said Committees shall ascertain the condition of the families of all persons engaged in the military service of this State within their respective districts, and whether such families are indigent and require aid and support, and to what extent; and in all such cases said Committees shall cause the necessary wants of such indigent families to be supplied, and issue their warrants on the agent appointed by the foregoing order for the amount required to pay the costs and expenses of such supplies.— In all such warrants so issued the name of the person whose family is so supplied, the names, ages and sex of those constituting his family, and a list or bill in detail of the articles supplied, including the cost of each article, shall be set forth; and to insure uniformity in all such warrants, it is ordered that the agent aforesaid cause blank forms of the same to be printed and furnished to the several relief Committees of each district.

Ordered further, That the tax list in the hands of the Sheriff, delivered by the Clerk, this year, be amended in such way as to show the tax of ten cents per centum on the aggregate amount of the taxes of each and every individual and corporation in this County due or payable during the present year, as levied by the order aforesaid; and that the Sheriff proceed forthwith upon the further delivery to him of such list, to collect from each and every person and corporation ten cents per centum on the amount so due or payable as shown by such list, and a like per centage on the amount due or payable during the present year, by each and every person and corporation in this County, on all subjects of taxation now taxed for State purposes, and not included in the tax lists delivered to him as aforesaid; and that the Sheriff pay over to the agent appointed as aforesaid the sums collected under this order as soon as the same may be received by him, be disbursed by such agent upon the warrant of the Chairman of this Court.

Ordered further, That a Committee of seven magistrates to be styled the Police Committee of the County of New Hanover be created, and it shall be the duty of said Committee to raise and employ, and if deemed necessary, to equip such additional police force as such Committee shall consider or required for the protection of the persons and property of the citizens of this County. Said Police Committee shall employ such police force so to be raised in any service, and in such way as such Committee may deem most judicious; and for the payment of the persons so employed, and for all other necessary expenditures made by such Committee in connection with the purposes aforesaid, the Chairman of said Committee shall draw his warrant on the agent appointed as aforesaid, setting forth in all such warrants the particular expenditure for the payment of which the same is drawn.

Ordered, That the agent appointed as aforesaid shall disburse the funds which may be received by him by virtue of his said appointment, under warrants to be drawn on him by some one of the several Relief Committees to be appointed as aforesaid, or by a majority of the members of any one of such Committees, and by the Chairman of the Police Committee to be created as aforesaid, and such agent shall submit to this Court at each and every term during his continuance in said appointment a report in writing, showing his receipts and disbursements, and the general state of his accounts as such agent.

The following persons were thereupon appointed as the Relief Committees for the several Captain's Districts, to wit:

Upper Division of Wilmington.—James Alderman, John A. Taylor, Owen L. Fillyaw.

Lower Division of Wilmington.—William A. Wright, A. H. VanBokkelen, Thomas H. Howey.

Middle Sound.—John A. Sanders, Alex. MacRae, David S. Sanders.

Masonboro' Sound.—Sam'l N. Cannon, John Hewlett, Thos. S. Pickett.

Holly Shelter.—John P. Bannerman, Daniel Shaw, Isaac Rochelle.

South Washington.—John F. Moore, John D. Powers, Dr. H. F. Murphy.

Rocky Point.—T. H. Tate, W. J. Hand, David McIntyre.

Piney Woods.—J. M. Alderman, Michael Register, W. A. Lamb.

Lower Black River.—Joel L. Moore, Fletcher H. Bell, James McDuffie.

Upper Black River.—James Kerr, Owen Fennell, Lewis Highsmith.

Long Creek.—W. S. Larkins, John Jones, James Garrason.

Topsail Sound.—R. K. Bryan, Jno. W. Howard, David J. Nixon.

Federal Point.—Joseph G. Pickett, James S. Newton, William Newton.

Caintuck.—W. S. Pridgen, J. J. Pridgen, Benj. Keith.

The following Magistrates were appointed the Police Committee of the County of New Hanover, viz: James T. Miller, Chairman, Nicholas N. Nixon, Samuel N. Cannon, John A. Taylor, John A. Sanders, Alex. McRae, and William A. Wright.

Ordered, That the building of an Armory directed by an order of the last term of this Court be suspended until the further order of this Court, and that the amount heretofore appropriated for that purpose be applied when collected to the payment to that extent of such sum or sums as may be borrowed for the purposes declared in the foregoing orders, and the Sheriff is hereby directed to pay the taxes already collected, or which may be collected by him, which was laid for the purposes of building said Armory, to the Agent of this County appointed as aforesaid.

Ordered, That for the information of the citizens of this County, the foregoing orders of this Court, with the appointments made to carry said orders into execution, be published in the Wilmington Journal.

Teste, S. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Action of the Safety Committee.

At a meeting of the Committee of Safety for the town of Wilmington, the following preamble and resolution were adopted and ordered to be published:

"For the purpose of ascertaining with reliable certainty the effective strength of the different military organizations not in the regular service of the State, which exist in the county of New Hanover, as well within as outside of the town of Wilmington, and that prompt and united action among all such organizations may be secured in the event of any emergency, it was

Resolved, That the Captains, or those in command of the several military organizations above referred to, are requested forthwith to make report in writing to Capt. WM. J. PRICE, of "The Independent Guard of Wilmington," stating the number of men, the character of the arms, the supply of ammunition, & other particulars in reference to their respective companies, which may be necessary to a thorough knowledge of all such military organizations within this county, and to the adoption of such measures as may be required to ensure their efficient action in any exigency which may arise" S. D. WALLACE, Sec.

Later From Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.—*New Orleans*, June 17.— The steam ship *Jura* with Liverpool advices to the 8th inst., has arrived.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 8.—The sales for the three days foot up 32,000 bales, speculators and exporters taking 16,000. The market is steady and firmer.

LATEST.—The sales of the week foot up 78,000 bales, of which speculators took 16,500 and exporters 12,000. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, 2000 being taken for speculative export. The market closed firm. The authorized quotations are as follows;

Fair Orleans............8¾ Middling Orleans..........7 5-16
Fair Mobile............8¼ Middling Mobile.........7 11-16
Fair Mobile............8¼ Middling Upland.........7 11-16

The stock of American is 900,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 89⅞ 90, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET.—Breadstuffs are dull and Provisions steady.

IMPORTANT TO PRESBYTERIANS.—We are informed that the following paper is in circulation among the Presbyterians of this State, and is rapidly obtaining signatures. We cordially commend the manly and patriotic spirit, and the devotion to Christian principle and duty in which the movement has its origin:

Whereas the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., with which we have heretofore been in cordial connection, has, by the vote of a large majority of members, as reported to us, sustained the Government of the United States in waging the most unchristian, criminal and atrocious warfare of modern times, upon the free and sovereign States known as the Confederate States of America, thereby violating the first principles of our holy religion, in its injunction of "peace on earth and good will to men," and in its prohibition of aggressive war upon any people struggling for its independence and liberties:

Therefore, the ministers and elders of the churches in said Confederate States are hereby invited to assemble in advisory Convention in such ratio of representation as may seem to them advisable, at Richmond, Virginia, on the 24th day of July next, to advise and recommend measures to ascertain the sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the formation of a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America.

Ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church throughout the Confederate States are requested to give circulation to this paper, obtain signatures, and forward to Rev. M. D. Hoge, Richmond, Va.

[Newspapers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy.]

The Seventh Regiment Mustered Out.

The New York *Times* does not welcome the return of the "gallant Seventh," with as much "entoosysm" as it chronicled their departure. The Seventh seems to have lost cast generally in New York, and especially the "Little Villian." Read the following:

The last ceremony of a campaign—that of mustering the men out of the service—was performed yesterday, somewhat prematurely, as many thought, at the Armory, corner of Seventh street and Third avenue. Since Saturday, when the Regiment returned, the men have worn their uniform, it being a point of military etiquette to do so until the routine has been gone through. To this circumstance must be ascribed the curious phenomenon of several of our greatest dandies being seen on Broadway yesterday in a partially dilapidated condition. Gentlemen whose attire in ordinary times is a model of elegant propriety, disported themselves with stained and discolored jackets and trousers, and caps of crushed and sullen aspect. They were simply awaiting the word of command to the broadcloth and patent leathers of the private citizens—to be mustered out of their old suits into new ones.

At 2 o'clock the regiment was drawn up into companies, with all the staff officers in front, nearly as they would be if they were about to parade down Broadway. Colonel Lefferts had previously taken his station in the visitors' gallery at the north end of the great drill room, and consequently facing his men. The officers' roll was called, each gentleman responding to his name. At the conclusion, Col. Lefferts addressed them from the gallery, saying: "Officers of the staff, you are now mustered out of service." Whereupon they smiled and instantly dived into the crowd of visitors to find their friends disappearing subsequently with soldier like punctuality. The same ceremony was repeated with the members of the various companies, each man answering to his name, and falling back with his companions until finally "mustered out."

Visitors experienced much difficulty in obtaining admission, but notwithstanding all the obstacles thrown in the way a goodly number succeeded in reaching the drill-room. The heat was intense, so much so indeed that we are disposed to believe the last days' service performed by the Seventh was not the lightest they have had. There was some difficulty in preserving order, and Col. Lefferts addressed himself twice to the men and the visitors, to impress upon them the necessity of keeping quiet, so that the names when called might be heard. The return of the regiment was the topic most discussed, and it seemed to give but little satisfaction either to the friends of the Seventh or its members. It was abundantly plain that the men of the Seventh prefer being mustered in to being mustered out.

From the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.

One Thousand Federal Troops said to be Killed and Wounded.

The following account of the repulse was revised and corrected by Major General Butler, for the Associated Press:

FORTRESS MONROE, June 10

This has been an exciting and sorrowful day at Old Point Comfort. Gen. Butler having learned that the Confederates were forming an intrenched camp, with strong batteries, at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport News. About midnight Col. Duryea's Zouaves and Col. Towsend's Albany regiment, crossed the river at Hampton by means of six large batteaux, manned by the Naval Brigade, and took up the line of march, the former some two miles in the advance of the latter.

* * * * * * * *

The Confederate battery was so completely masked that no men could be seen, only the flashes of the guns. There was probably not less than one thousand men behind their sand batteries. A well concentrated movement might have secured the position, but Brig. Gen. Pierce, who commanded the expedition, appears to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy Regiment stood on hour exposed to a galling fire.

ANECDOTES OF THE RACE.—"Our boys" tell a good many anecdotes about the Yankees engaged in the battle at Bethel on Monday last. A few of these we propose to dot down for the amusement of our readers.

It is related that while Old Abe's fellows were in full flight along the road towards Hampton, and long after the Southern troops had ceased to chase them, several of them overtook an old negro woman on the road; being nearly out of breath they looked round, and finding no enemy immediately behind them, one of them said, "For God's sake, old woman, do tell us how many men Gen. Magruder had in that battle." "Bress your soul, honey, I do'no 'zackly, but I hear de white folks say de Gen'ral had a whole heap, at least a thousand." "Come, Jake, don't let's stop yet, then. Ain't it a great wonder them cavalry chaps hadn't surrounded our army and cut us all to pieces." And having satisfied themselves thus much, they renewed their race towards Hampton at 2:40 speed. We do not vouch for the truth of this, and as it was told by the old woman herself, we have no way of proving it, as the negro's evidence will not be received in court.

Another anecdote, we understand, was told by some of their own men. It is that Gen. Butler was riding about a mile from Hampton, when his troops came dashing down the road at full tilt. Recognizing a captain among them, Butler accosted him and asked him what they were running so for. The captain, panting for breath, told him, "There's a whole lot of *Southern gentlemen* chasing us."

Norfolk Day Book.

A war between the United States and England, breaking out just as we are embarrassed with this Southern rebellion, would undoubtedly be a very great calamity. But if England is bent on forcing it upon us for the sake of Cotton, how can it be avoided? Actual war could not be much worse than the present mock friendship, under cover of which Great Britain supplies guns to the rebels, fits out privateers for them, compels our merchant vessels to remain at home, allows the rebels to use her ports as depots for their privateers, and, by her moral support and sympathy, gives them courage to protract the contest with our Government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, VA., June 17, 1861.
Received Wilmington, 10:10, P. M.

Six members of the Garibaldi Guard who had deserted from Washington City have arrived here.

The evacuation of Harper's Ferry was caused from the fact that our line of communication was threatened [By McClelland's force from the West, and Patterson's and Cadwallader's from the North—the latter being already at Hagerstown and Frederick City, Md., and having possession of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.— JOURNAL.]

The Virginia Convention were received by President Davis to-night.

President Janney intends to resign.

FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18, 1861.—P. M.

The Delegates elected to the Confederate Congress took place to-day—the following is the result:

For the State at Large—W. W. Avery, of Burke, and Geo. Davis, of New Hanover.

1st District, W. N. H. Smith,
2d " Thomas Ruffin,
3d " T. D. McDowell,
4th " A. W. Venable,
5th " John M. Morehead,
6th " R. C. Puryear,
7th " Burton Craige,
8th " A. D. Davidson.

[Messrs. Smith, Ruffin and Craige, were members of the old Federal Congress.—JOURNAL.]

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

RICHMOND, VA., June 18th, 1861.
Received Wilmington, 9:20—P. M.

Col. Gregg, with a reconnoitering party consisting of a part of First Regiment South Carolina troops, two guns and two companies of horse, started on last Sunday morning for the Great Falls on the Potomac. On Monday evening on returning [to Manassas Camp] he came to Viena Station on the Loudon and Hampshire Rail Road, and met there a train bearing the 5th Regiment of Ohio troops, under command of Col. McCook. At the first fire from Col. Gregg's party he detached six of the cars. The enemy fled, leaving six of their party killed and wounded behind them. [The Loudon and Hampshire Rail Road extends from Leesburg to Alexandria, Va., and Viena Station is put down in the Rail Road Guide, as being 15 miles from Alexandria.—JOURNAL.]

Col. Danl. H. Hill.

This able and distinguished officer, the gallant and skillful commander of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, which fought so bravely in the recent battle at Bethel Church, is destined to win enviable laurels in the present great struggle. If we are permitted to judge his future by the past, we certainly must accord to him great renown, for surely no man ever laid a stronger basis for a great and brilliant reputation. Graduating at West Point with honor when about the age of twenty-one, he entered the U. S. army and remained in it until after the close of the Mexican War. He was in the army under General Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and greatly distinguished himself in some of the hard fought battles of that campaign. At the storming of Chepultepec he was the second man on the American side that mounted the ramparts. For his meritorious services in this war he was promoted to the rank of Major, which he afterwards resigned to accept the chair of Mathematics in Davidson College, N. C.

He discharged the duties of his new position with great zeal and fidelity. Notwithstanding the arduous labors that now devolved on him, he found time to write and have published a large work on Algebra, which was favorably received. This work excited some remark at the time, on account of the intense Southern spirit which breathes in some of its problems.

In 1858, when the North Carolina Military Institute was established at Charlotte, Col. Hill was appointed to the first place in its Faculty, and devoted himself with his accustomed energy and ability to the instruction of young soldiers for the Old North State.

Upon the commencement of hostitities between Abraham Lincoln and the Confederate States, he was appointed by Governor Ellis to the command of the Camp of Instruction at Raleigh. When the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers was organized, he was almost unanimously elected its Colonel.

Col. Hill has not devoted all his talents and genius to military science. He is the author of two Theological works, viz: "The Sermon on the Mount," and "The Crucifixion." These works were published two or three years ago, by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and were well received in the Christian literary world. Col. Hill is a truly Christian man, and if we mistake not, is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Charlotte.

In person, Col. Hill is about the medium height and well proportioned. He has dark eyes and hair, which is becoming slightly tinged with gray. He is about forty-two years old, has a serious military bearing, and is a very rigid disciplinarian.—*Petersburg Express.*

Retaliation.

THE CONDITION UNDER WHICH WE ARE TO FIGHT THIS WAR.

The judicial murder of the citizen Latimer, if he had a trial at all, inaugurates the most horrid necessity of civil war—retaliation. When, in the war of the Revolution, Col. Hayne was executed by the British, under the sentence of an incompetent military tribunal, the officers of the Southern American army unanimously called, in writing, upon Gen. Greene to retaliate upon the British officers who were captive. Greene notified the British General that he would retaliate, not upon militia, but upon British regular officers; and he at once clapt up several of them in close confinement with a view to their execution. This cured the mischief. Unless our government adopts this plan, not simply for the protection of our soldiery, but our citizens, we shall hear of the most brutal outrages and murders every day. And no army, officers or men, will be willing to fight, unless the conditions of war are equal and reciprocal on both sides. Further, the murder of Jackson defending his own house against the marauder—the execution of Latimer, for the simple discharge of the same duty—the horrid excesses which have been perpetrated at Alexandria and elsewhere upon life, honor, and all that is precious to civilization, puts the aggressor totally out of the pale and protection of war, law and humanity. The Zouaves deserve no better fate than to be shot down unsparingly in their tracks—no quarter allowed them —and if taken, hung outright—not as soldiers, but as outlaws, murderers and plunderers. The wild justice of retributive vengeance, in all such cases, must supersede ordinary forms, and technical pleadings and common jurisdiction; and every prisoner now in our hands should be held in close duress, as a life bondsman, pledged to doom and execution, at the tidings of one Southern soldier or citizen hung or butchered by the remorseless enemy. Nothing less than this will bring these land pirates to their senses. This justice, promptly administered, unsparingly and sharply as the offence, will cure the evil, and check the sanguinary thirst of these marauding demons for the blood of our people.— Let it be done, and quickly.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF MR. DOUGLAS.—The Chicago Tribune, describing the preparations for the funeral of Mr. Douglas, observes:

The Funeral.—Every arrangement is being made to secure to this occasion every imposing feature worthy of the illustrious dead. As above indicated, the burial will probably take place in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Douglas, after the rites and forms of the Roman Catholic Church, Rev. Bishop Duggan officiating.

Deceased was not connected, publicly, with any form of religious belief, though never a scoffer or a skeptic. In the latter part of his illness he acceded to the wish of his wife, and had several interviews with the Bishop of this diocese, Rev. James Duggan. At these interviews Mr. Douglas more than once said, and repeated, that he was connected with no church, but that he was willing to counsel with a clergyman of the faith in which his wife was a believer.

On the occasion of the latest of these interviews, the Bishop read a prayer and appointed one, which Mr. Douglas, in a clear and solemn tone, repeated after him. Obviously dying without its pale, the last rites of the church, appointed for the dying, were not administered to Mr. Douglas.

THE CORNSTALK BOYS.—We understand that, before the battle of Bethel, some of the enemy inquired of an old lady, at whose house they stopped, what troops composed the Confederate forces in the neighborhood. She told them she believed they were from Virginia and North Carolina. They affected to be greatly satisfied with this information, remarking that if they were South Carolinians and Louisianians they might have some trouble, but that they could "whip Virginians and North Carolinians with cornstalks." If they entertained such an idea, wonder what they think of the experiment! The 2:40 time in which they made tracks from old Rip's bayonets, and outrun the fastest balls from the Virginia artillery, showed that they were not immovably fixed in their prejudices, and held themselves open to conviction.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞ALL PERSONS indebted to the JOURNAL in any manner, are respectfully requested to settle the same, whether large or small amounts. FULTON & PRICE.

From the St. Louis Journal.

Disaffection of the Recruits in Illinois.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., May 25.—I write hastily to inform you of a general stampede of volunteers at this place. You are undoubtedly aware that in the suburbs of our little village, we have one of the largest collections of State militia to be found in Illinois. They number about fifteen hundred, and their rendezvous is called Camp Yates. For some time a growing dislike has manifested itself on the part of several companies towards Gen. Palmer, the officer in command. It is alleged that he is entirely incompetent and unworthy of trust, so far as military skill is concerned. It is even asserted that he is so unsoldierly as not to be acquainted with the most ordinary salute observed among officers. Hence it was not at all strange that volunteers did not think it advisable to trust themselves in such hands, especially when there is hard fighting in prospect. Another trouble was that abolitionists of the rankest species have been appointed by the Governor as officers, when such appointments were distasteful to the men, and when they had every assurance that they would be permitted to elect their own commanders. Under this state of feeling, the sequel will not seem at all strange. This morning, at roll call, the troops were required to enlist for the term of three years or disband. The result was five hundred of the dissatisfied threw down their arms, on the pretext of not wishing to serve for a definite period, but only during the war, and marched out of camp.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CANADIAN.—New York, June 15. The steamship Canadian, which left Quebec on the 1st inst, for Liverpool, was lost on the 4th inst., near Belle Isle, by striking on a sunken iceberg. Twenty or thirty lives were lost. No names, however, have as yet been ascertained.

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of your county, for the ensuing four years, and solicit your votes at the next August election. I am now off from home a volunteer, but if not killed will be back the 20th of July. D. M. McINTIRE.
May 23d, 1861—39-te.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY of ONSLOW.

I hereby offer myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in Augus next. B. B. BARRY.
May 30, 1861.—40-te.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes a the election to be held in August next.
March 14, 1861—29-te* A. E. TAYLOR.

☞WE are authorized to announce DUGALD BLUE, as a candidate for the Office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of Bladen County, at the election in August next.
March 25, 1861. 31-te

FELLOW-CITIZENS of the COUNTY OF DUPLIN.

I am again a candidate for re-election to the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK. If, indeed, I have impartially done my duty to the satisfaction of all concerned, as I humbly hope I have done, may I not feel sure, that at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, at the ensuing election in August next, a generous people will sustain an honest effort on my part to please them. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD.
April 3, 1861. 176-1w—32-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of New Hanover County, at the election to be held in August next. WM. M. HARRISS.
April 6th, 1861 179-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I am a candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the election in August next. JULIUS W. WRIGHT.
April 8. 180&32-te

☞We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election in August next.
March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te*

Wilmington District—Third Round.

REV. DR. DEEMS'S APPOINTMENTS.

June 15, 16, Whiteville Circuit,..............Snindell's
" 22, 23, Magnolia " ....Salem.
" 29, 30, North East " ....Rocky Point
July 6, 7, Duplin " ....Wesley Chapel.
" 13, 14, Smithville " ....Shallotte Village.
" 20, 21, Topsail " ....Scott's Hill.
" 27, 28, Elizabeth " ....Wayman.
Aug. 3, 4, Wilmington " ....Front Street
" 5, 6, 7, Sampson* " ....Goshen.
" 10, 11, Bladen† " ....Antioch.
" 17, 18, Wilmington " ....Fifth Street.
" 24, 25, Onslow " ....Tabernacle.

*The Quarterly *Conference* for Sampson will be held on Wednesday, the 7th.

†It is very important that all the members of the Bladen Quarterly Conference be at the next session.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.
March 14, 1861—194&29-te* T. H. W. McINTIRE.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I OFFER MYSELF as a Candidate for the Office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK, and respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing election in August next.
H. A. BAGG.
March 28, 1861. 31-te—178-te

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HOPING that I have heretofore discharged the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court of this County to the satisfaction of all concerned, and returning to you my thanks for your former liberal support, I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to that office, at the ensuing election on the first Thursday in August next.
SAML. R. BUNTING.
March 21st, 1861. 165-t

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by F. Galloway, Esq., Dr. WILLIAM J. GILBERT, of Wilmington, to EMMA ETTA, youngest daughter of Mr. Cornelius Galloway, of Lockwood's Folly, Brunswick co., N. C.

DIED.

In this town, on 17th inst., PETER SMITH, Esq., aged 67 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of the deceased to Oakdale Cemetery.

In this town, on the 17th inst., WM. HENRY, infant son of John H. and Nancy Strauss, aged 11 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the parents to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M., thence to Oakdale Cemetery. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend.

This morning, (18th inst.,) at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Lord, FRANKLIN, youngest child of Fred'k J. and Columbia A. Lord, aged 3 years and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

In Owensville, Sampson county, on the 9th inst., after a protracted illness and much suffering, HENRY OWEN, aged 59 years.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

25 HEALTHY and strong young men will be received in the Cape Fear Artillery, for the Volunteer service.— None other but those of temperate habits and general good character need apply. I will be in the city for three days, and can be found at the Store of Hedrick & Ryan. Letters may be addressed to me at Wilmington, or Fort Caswell.
J. J. HEDRICK, Capt. C. F. A.
Wilmington, June 12, 1861. 236-6t—42-2t

A SMALL LOT

ELEGANT WORSTED SASHES, on hand at the Hat and Cap Emporium. Officers of Companies will do well to call soon and look at them. MYERS & MOORE.
June 7. 34 Market street.

WANTED TO HIRE.

50 ABLE BODIED FELLOWS to work on the Port Royal Rail Road in this State. Notes made satisfactory. Messrs. E. Murray & Co., will act as my agents for the hire of hands. W. K. LANE, JR.
Pocotaligo, S. C., June 13th, 1861 238-5t—43-4t

CANTON FLANNEL—RED FLANNEL,

STRIPES, Checks, &c., &c., at
June 11—d&w BALDWIN'S.

HICKORY SHIRTS.

1000 MAKING UP at
June 11—d&w BALDWIN'S.

OSNABURGS—OSNABURGS.

NORTH CAROLINA MAKE!

3000 YARDS just received. Prices low, *for cash*,
June 11—d&w at BALDWIN'S.

HARDEE'S RIFLE AND INFANTRY TACTICS.

A FULL SUPPLY just received by Adams & Co.'s Express, complete in one Volume, with plates, at
June 14. KELLEY'S Book Store.

MAPS OF VIRGINIA,

BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS. A fine opportunity to see where the battles are taking place, and the position of our armies. At KELLEY'S Book Store.
June 14.

NEW MILITARY WORKS.

JUST RECEIVED by Adams & Co.'s Express this morning:

Hardee's Rifle and Infantry Tactics, in two neat bound volumes, with the addition of a Manual of the Piece, adapted to the Rifle-Musket, the Rifle and other Infantry arms. Also, a Manual for Colt's Pistol and Revolver, prescribed for the Kentucky State Guard, at
June 18. KELLEY'S Book Store.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest dates from Liverpool..........................June 8

WILMINGTON MARKET, June 19.

There is nothing of consequence doing in the markets, and it is almost impossible to give correct quotations; we therefore omit our usual table of prices.

BACON—Is wanted, and N. C. cured would sell readily at 16 cents for hog round, and 17 a 18 cents for hams.

FLOUR—Is in moderate stock, and there is merely a retail business doing. We quote superfine at $7 75 to $8 per bbl., according to quality.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

13.—Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

15.—Br. Barque Admiral Blake, Kennard, from Cardiff, to J. & D. McRae & Co; with iron for W., C. & R. R. R.

Steamer Jas. T. Petteway, Banks, from Fayetteville, to J. T. Petteway & Co.

Steamer Chatham, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to C. H. Robinson & Co.

17—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

CLEARED.

14.—Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

18—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

363,000 LBS. COTTON YARN PER ANNUM.

THE CELEBRATED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, *free of freight.*

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the quality of the Yarns guaranteed.

Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address,
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mount,
Edgecombe County, N. C.
Sept. 13th, 1860 3-1y*

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD at the late residence of A. B. ROTHWELL, deceased, in the Town of Wilmington, on the 5th day of July next, on a credit of six months, all the perishable property belonging to said estate: consisting in part of Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Rockaway and Harness, &c. At the same time will be hired out for the balance of the year two or three negroes.
D. D. ALLEN, Administrator,
with the will annexed.
June 14th, 1861. 237-1t-43-2t*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Annelin B. Rothwell, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. D. D. ALLEN, Adm'r.
June 14th, 1861. 237-1t—43-2t*

JUNE 15, 1861!

VIRGINIA UNIFORM GOODS!

1,000 YARDS just received and for sale cheap, by
McINTIRE & BROWN,
June 15-238-2td1tw 39 Market street.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS.

50 PIECES just received, to which we invite the attention of the ladies. McINTIRE & BROWN,
June 15-238-2td1tw 39 Market street.

RED FLANNELS.

PLAIN AND TWILLED, by the piece or bale, for Uniforms. McINTIRE & BROWN,
June 15-238-2td1tw 39 Market street.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will open on the last Thursday in July.

Greensboro' is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war, and the sea coast of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbance. Parents may place their daughters in this Institution with the assurance that they will be well instructed and vigilantly protected from harm.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
T. M. JONES, Pres't.
June 17. 239-2t—43-6t

SCHOOL AT HAYWOOD.

THE next Session will commence July 14. Rates of tuition $12 50, $18 and $25 per session.
June 19, 1861—43-3tw. A. R. BLACK.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR CAPT. DAVID WILLIAMS' Company, 3rd Regiment Infantry, State Troops. Apply at Head Quarters, Wilmington, or Lieut. A. W. Bannerman, Bannerman's Post Office, New Hanover County.
June 19. 241-4t&43-1t*

NAILS.

30 KEGS 8d, 12d and 20d Nails. For sale by
June 11. HATHAWAY & CO.

HOOP IRON.

10 TONS of bright 1 to 1¼ inch. For sale by
June 11. HATHAWAY & CO.

GLUE—GLUE.

18 BBLS. of best Distillers' Glue. For sale by
June 11th, 1861. HATHAWAY & CO.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.
COX, KENDALL & CO.
March 20 1861. 164&30-tf

WILMINGTON IRON AND COPPER WORKS,
FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, Proprietors,

PRACTICAL BUILDERS of portable and stationary Steam Engines, of any required power and kind of boiler, saw mills, grist mills, gin gearings, and any other kind of machinery made in any establishment South. Have on hand a large variety of patterns for machinery now in general use in the surrounding country. Will supply drafts of all kinds of machinery and mill work. Turpentine stills and copper work in all its branches. All kinds of iron and brass castings, finished or unfinished, at short notice. Old machinery overhauled and repaired. All work warranted to be as represented.

In connection with the above establishment, we have on hand a large stock of rubber and leather belting, lacing, packing rivets, and mill rocks and bolting cloth for grist mills. Mill Saws and Circular Saws of any size and gauge, furnished at short notice.
Feb. 15.

GETTING READY FOR COLD WEATHER.

WE HAVE a large force making Under Shirts, &c., for cold weather, at BALDWIN'S.
June 12th

WHISKEY.

100 BARRELS "North State,"
50 " other brands,
8 " Puryear's N. C. Rye. For sale by
May 27. WORTH & DANIEL.

COFFEE.

20 BAGS Choice Rio Coffee, daily expected. For sale
June 18. by WORTH & DANIEL.

SUGARS.

REFINED P. R. and Muscovado Sugars. For sale by
Jne 18. WORTH & DANIEL.

FLOUR.

150 BARRELS Family, Super and Fine;
50 Bags do do do. For sale by
June 18. WORTH & DANIEL.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

225 HHDS. choice New Crop Cardenas Molasses, in extra pure bright hhds. For sale for cash, by
June 11th, 1861. HATHAWAY & CO.

MOLASSES, SYRUP, SUGARS.

250 HHDS. PRIME CARDENAS MOLASSES;
30 do do Muscovado do.
30 tcs. Clayed and do do.
50 bbls. do and do do.
50 do choice N. O. Molasses and Syrup;
50 do Refined Sugars;
10 do Crushed do. For sale for cash, by
June 10. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

RICE, CANDLES, TEA, NAILS.

50 CASKS PRIME CHARLESTON RICE;
20 do Middling and Small do.
10 half Chests Tea;
100 kegs Nails. For sale by
June 10. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

PORK, BACON, MACKEREL, FLOUR, &C.

60 BBLS. MESS, Prime and Rump Pork;
10 do. No. 3 Mackerel;
5 Hhds. Bacon Sides;
100 bbls. Family and Super Flour;
20 bales Navy Oakum. For sale for cash by
June 10. G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

SACK SALT.

700 SACKS in splendid order—full large Sacks. For sale by HATHAWAY & CO.
June 11th, 1861.

LEMONS.

A SMALL lot of fresh Lemons, just received. Call soon
June 18. at WORTH & DANIEL'S.

OUR FRIENDS will please observe our terms—☞ *Cash on delivery.*
June 15. O. S. BALDWIN.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1861.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14TH.

As we remarked sometime since, the lines are drawing closer and closer. The Federal and the Confederate troops are within hearing of the challenge of each others sentinels. The preliminary skirmishes have taken place at Fairfax Court House, at Philippi and at Bethel Church. These skirmishes in themselves, cannot go far towards deciding the issue of this contest, but they are valuable as indicating the relative efficiency of the Troops on the side of the Confederate States or on the side of Abraham. The result of these contests, if the report of the re-capture of Philippi, given by a Lynchburg paper be accurate, have uniformly been satisfactory to us and against them. The effect of this is to raise the *morale*—to strengthen the confidence of our troops and to weaken that of theirs.

So far as we can learn four of our North Carolina companies were held in reserve, consequently only six companies of the first Regiment N. C. volunteers actually participated in the contest at Bethel Church. It is impossible to doubt, from the trophies secured by our men, that they had the best of the battle and held possession of the field. Being within a short distance of Hampton, Newport News and Fortress Monroe, and consequently very nearly to overwhelming bodies of Federal forces, our troops returned to Yorktown. There will be more movements between the James and York Rivers before long, certainly.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of the President endorsed by the recommendation of the local authorities, yesterday, Thursday, June 13th, was very generally observed as a day of humiliation and prayer. Nearly all of our Churches were opened for public service, and pretty generally attended. During the day the streets wore a look, like what is usual for them to present on Sunday. If there was any disturbance or extra dissipation we did not see it.

The member of the first North Carolina Regiment who was killed at Bethel Church, was named Wyatt, formerly of Richmond, Va., where his body was carried for interment. His mother lives in that city now.—It is said that a Mr. Hyman was the only one severely wounded. Upon examination, the accounts of the enemy's loss do not appear to be much exaggerated. It will probably turn out to be all of three hundred killed and wounded.

The Mayor of Montgomery, Alabama, advises the farmers and gardners in that neighborhood to take their surplus vegetables to the camp at Pensacola, a liberal supply of vegetables being essential to the health of the troops.

The Lynchburg *Republican* of Wednesday says that large reinforcements having been added to our forces near Philippi, in Barbour County, Virginia, they advanced upon the enemy, retaking the place, routing them, and recapturing the guns taken from us on the occasion of the surprise some days since. This information is rather indefinite and is only given for what it is worth. We could not pretend to vouch for it.

A report appeared lately in several of the Northern papers to the effect that General Johnson intended to evacuate Harper's Ferry. His position has been so strengthened and his numbers so much reinforced, that we rather think he wont leave unless to advance on the Relay House and Washington City, by way of the "point of Rocks." It is even said that Govenor Hicks of Maryland has warned the Washington Government of the danger menacing the Capitol from Maryland. The submissionists at Frederick call for more force to keep down the secessionists there.—Secession is gaining ground in the Maryland Legislature.

Mr. Dayton professes that he can detect no unfriendly feeling in France towards the North. Mr. Dayton is Mr. Seward's new minister to France. Cassius M. Clay raves and threatens England if she looks with any friendship or favor upon the seceded States. All the French ports have been declared open to the import of cotton and yarn.

Rev. J. M. Sherwood, late associate Editor of the *North Carolina Presbyterian*, having received and accepted a call from the Congregation at Fayetteville, of which the late Rev. Adam Gilchrist was pastor until his death, he is forced to dissolve his connection with the Presbyterian, as associate Editor of that paper.

Two Companies of State Troops left this place yesterday afternoon for the rendezvous of their Regiment (the 3d) at Garysburg. One is from Onslow County and is under the command of Captain M. L. F. Redd; the other is from Holly Shelter district in New Hanover, and is under the command of Captain David Williams. Like all the Companies we have seen, they look robust, healthy and willing for service.

Four thousand Confederate troops are said to be supporting the batteries at Acquia Creek.

It is not certain that Col. Duryea was killed in the fight at Bethel Church. The officer whose sword has been captured with his name engraved upon it, is Major Winthrop, not Col. Wardrop, as first reported.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS—MORE RESIGNATIONS.—ST. LOUIS, June 12.—A Santa Fe letter, received here, says that Capt. Maury, of Virginia, Captain Lindsay, of Mississippi, Capt. Stephens, of the Fifth Infantry, and Major Sibley, of the Second Dragoons United States Army, have resigned. Col. Grayson and Major Reynolds will also resign.

The Arizona *Times* says that heavily armed trains for the Federal forts have been seized by the Texan Rangers.

The Fayetteville Observer, of yesterday, has the following note from one of the editors of that paper, serving with one of the Fayetteville companies who participated in the fight at Bethel Church:

YORKTOWN, June 11, 1861.

A hard day's march and first battle yesterday, 15 miles below. 1200 of us. Enemy 4500. Fought three hours with artillery and small arms. God be thanked, we beat them badly, losing but one man. No Fayetteville man hurt.

P. M. HALE.

General Theo. H. Holmes, appointed a Brigadier in the service of the State, has received a corresponding appointment in the Confederate army, and been charged with defence of the lower Potomac and Rappabanock.

The Lincolnites fear an attack on Washington from the direction of the point of Rocks.

The *Pawnee*, war steamer, is said to have sunk in the Potomac river, near Fort Washington. She had been hulled so badly by the batteries at Acquia Creek that they could not keep her afloat. Such is the rumor.

His Excellency, Governor Ellis, has recommended that Col. Hill, the commander of the North Carolina troops, be promoted to the rank of Brigadier, and that a full brigade be formed and placed under his command. We admire the recommendation.

The reported landing of Federal troops near Hilton Head (at mouth of Savannah River) is contradicted. Commodore Tatnall has examined the whole ground.

A WRITER in the New Orleans Delta remarks, we think with truth, that General Scott's combinations are slow and cautious, and as long as his antagonist leaves him the "move" the game will be in Scott's hands.—To disconcert him his antagonist must have the move or take it, so as to break the unity of his plans. This, no doubt the Confederate Generals understand.

On Wednesday, in giving the names and commanders of the companies forming the First Regiment N. C. Volunteers, we did not have certainly the names of the commanders of the companies from Fayetteville.

Company F., La Fayette Light Infantry, Capt. Starr,
Company H., Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.

Missouri in the Field.

The following telegram was received last evening:

RICHMOND, VA., June 14th, 1861.
Received Wilmington — P. M.

The Governor of Missouri has called for fifty thousand troops.

Not quite understanding this, we telegraphed for an explanation, and received the following:

RICHMOND, VA., June 14th, 1861.
Received Wilmington, 10:10 P. M.

The Federal Commanding Officer and the Governor of Missouri have been in Conference. The Governor demanding the withdrawal of the Federal troops.

From the antecedents of the affair, the case evidently stands thus:—The Federal military authorities have refused to recede from their coercive and insulting attitude towards Missouri, and the Governor has issued his proclamation calling for fifty thousand troops to defend the honor and independence of the State. And they will come.

Things have apparently been managed by the Lincoln cabinet so as to leave no Southern State any chance but in resistance. Kentucky is bound to come if the insulting and illegal course of the Washington authorities can make her, or if enough of her ancient spirit survives to render her impatient of insult.

Daily Journal, 15*th inst.*

"Our Coast Defences."

Under this caption, the last Raleigh Standard contains somewhat over a column, of which a good deal has reference to remarks published from time to time, in the Journal. Now, at present, we wish to refer only to the notice it takes of an "advertisement of a regular grocer," which the standard says was "an imprudent article perhaps, coming from a *sensation* source perhaps, but the "*Journal*" published it without comment," &c.

Surely the fact of an *advertisement* being published without comment is no unusual thing. It is *the rule*. Surely nobody expects the editor of a Daily paper, whose position certainly is no sinecure, to read critically every "advertisement of a regular grocer" before publishing it, with or without comment.

This however is a fact:—That when our attention was called to the advertisement in question, which was when we saw it in print, (and for the first time in any shape) we directed that it should not appear again, and, in this, the "*sensation* source," fully agreed with us.—We regret that the *Standard* has deemed it necessary to *reproduce* this "imprudent" article.

We have been informed, and have little doubt but that our information is correct as to the tone of feeling and opinion expressed by some parties, which is to the effect that we down here are altogether too troublesome, and that this section is not North Carolina, nor would it make much difference to North Carolina if Wilmington and parts adjacent were "wiped out" completely.—Now this is in large part true. Neither Wilmington nor any other part of the East, nor the whole East claims to be anything but a *part* of North Carolina, but it does claim to be *that*. It claims to be the maritime *frontier* of the State, and its defence thus becomes essential to the defence of the whole State.

We have never suspected Governor Ellis of unfriendliness to this portion of the State, and we have never desired that he should exercise any undue partiality towards it or towards any other section. We suppose that some appointments have been made that might have been better. Where we have thought so we have said so. But we agree that upon the whole, much—very much has been done deserving commendation, considering the limited time and the limited means at the disposal of the Governor. We say nothing of his health. Should his system fail finally in this struggle, he will fall a victim to his determination to stand up to the rack and do his whole duty.

The *State Journal* of Saturday also contains a pretty lengthy article upon matters and things in general, relating to the management of State military affairs.—As this article is nearly three columns long, it would be impossible to do it any justice even in the perusal this morning, as the Raleigh papers were late arriving to-day, and we must close at 12 o'clock. (It is now 11 o'clock.)

We shall return to the matter again, but not with any view to controversy, and in no spirit of captiousness. For months we have had, and we will have now, no controversy. We lay no claim to the honors or responsibilities of organship; while, on the other hand we know that we are actuated by no feelings but those of kindness towards the Executive of the State. We don't want to be considered *sensational*, but we do want to draw attention to points we honestly think requiring it.

WE HAVE READ and heard that during the war in the Peninsula, many of the British officers and soldiers had to await the receipt of papers and letters from home to enable them to know or understand the real extent and bearing of events or operations in which they had borne a part, but from the nature of things had no opportunity to take in the whole. The same was the case with our people in Mexico, during the late war.

Thus it is, in regard to the operations going on in Virginia. The papers nearest the scene of any engagement seem to know least about it. The Richmond *Examiner will* confound the first small skirmish between a scouting party of the enemy and a detachment of a Buncombe Company under Lieut. Gregory of the 1st N. C. Regiment, with the final engagement at Bethel between the main bodies known to have been commanded on the Confederate side by General Magruder, and said to have been commanded on the enemy's side by General Butler. The first was a mere accidental collision, taking place at Little Bethel. The second was a deliberate attack made by the Lincolnites in force, and three times repulsed, the last repulse amounting to a route. We have seen men who were on the ground, we have Col. Hill's official report to Gov. Ellis for authority, and we will soon have a more extended account, probably.

The *Examiner* rather digs into the Petersburg *Express* by calling it the Titian of Virginia newspapers. Titian was celebrated for his *high coloring*. We confess it seems to us that the *Express does* color a little highly now and then.

The Meeting on Wednesday Night.

Nothing but the deep interest felt in the subject could have brought out any such meeting as assembled in the Theatre on Wednesday night, and that only upon about six hours' notice.

It is evident that those who are not now willing to take their chances with the other citizens of the South, in this our day of peril, will hardly be very cordially welcomed back, when they return to again do business. Neither do we think that there is any very strong disposition among our people to approve of any man's going off and pursuing his own business out of the State and Confederacy, while his property is protected by others who do not go away.

We do not wish to stir up a sudden flood of mutiny; nor to see any ultra measures adopted, nor anything done without due consideration. We cannot see that the resolutions, as adopted, go any way too far. They do not go farther than public safety seems to demand, or than international law will justify, and, indeed, call for. We trust that the Convention and all regularly constituted authorities will take this matter in hand, and do all that justice and sound discretion may dictate in the case, as the effect of so doing, would be to keep private parties from taking the law in their own hands.

Mr. Wallace, the Chairman of the meeting, has not yet filled up the blanks in the resolutions, but will no doubt do so very soon.

Lost Men!

We learn from a gentleman who came on the cars with him, that Lieut. Dickson, of the Burke Rifles, passed through Goldsboro' last evening, arriving at Raleigh this morning, with despatches from Col. Hill to Gov. Ellis. Lieut. Dickson says they (the Lincolnites) admit that on the morning after the fight, *five hundred and sixteen* of their men failed to answer to their names. They also admit a loss in killed of over 225.—*Daily Journal*, 14*th inst.*

The "Onslow Grays" and "New Hanover Volunteers" left this town on Thursday last for their encampment at Garysburg. They belong to the 3d regiment N. C. State Troops, under command of Col. GASTON MEARES, and have enlisted for the war. The "Moore's Creek Rifle Guard" are still here, awaiting orders; they have volunteered for 12 months, and we suppose will be placed in one of the volunteer regiments now being raised. The following are the names of the members as they have been furnished to us:

Onslow Greys—State Troops.

M. L. F. Redd, Captain.
W. T. Ennett, 1st Lieutenant.
L. Moore, 2d do.
E. Porter, 3d do.
J. M. Piner, Ensign.
W. R. Bolton, Surgeon.
E. Williams, 1st Sergeant.
J. P. Oates, 2d do.
J. E. King, 3d do.
C. N. Everitt, 4th do.
S. Mills, 5th do.
Sigler Redd, 1st Corporal.
J. R. Jenkins, 2d do.
T. J. Capps, 3d do.
L. H. Sidbury, 4th do.

Aman, R F
Breese, Joseph
Breese, Wm R
Bishop, Jacob
Blake, John F
Canady, J J
Costin, H D
Curtis, Reuben
Cooper, Gabriel
Davis, Samuel
Everitt, T J
Everitt, W T
Everitt, W S
Edens, E L
Edens, Jas T
Edens, Jas A
Edens, John H
Edens, James H
Ennett, T
Ennett, N S
Farr, Jackson
Farr, R E
Foy, J W
Freshwater, Wm
Gurganus, A J
Green, Edward
Gornto, J R
Hardison, Samuel J
Hardison, R J
Hardison, Joseph
Horn, Jacob R
Hobbs, E J
Hobbs, E H
Hobbs, W N
Hobbs, P P
Hobbs, A J
Hobbs, J E
Howard, John W
Horn, O H
Horn, D W
Hansley, J T
Hansley, jr, Jere
Jenkins, Hosea
Jenkins, Wm H
Jenkins, Edmond
Jenkins, Lewis
Jarvis, Samuel
Jarvis, Dexter B
King, Thomas E
Millice, D H
Marshall, B D
Marshall, John R
Pollock, F M
Redd, F M
Rogers, J H
Stokley, John W
Sparkman, Charny
Tippett, Lott W
Thomson, B W
Full, L H
Williams, B F
Williams, James R
Walton, Jesse
Wilson, John
Weston, Richard
Yopp, Robert W

Report of New Hanover Volunteers—State Troops.

David Williams, Captain.
T. E. Armstrong, 1st Lieutenant.
A. W. Bannerman, 2d do.
John P. Hand, 3d do.
John Black, Surgeon.
James C. Lee, Orderly Sergeant.

Bannerman, D W
Bowden, R T
Bowden, M C
Brown, J H
Bloodworth, T J
Bowden, H J
Baurdaux, R H
Bloodworth, W A
Blake, John
Brown, W J
Bowen, Kinchen
Blake, Stephen G
Currie, B P
Casteen, A J
Cowan, W W
Cowan, T G
Cowan, R O
Croom, W A
Casteen, Council W
Chadwick, Robt
Croom, J J
Cowan, George H
Coal, John H
Carter, James
Cowan, Robt M
Debose, A
Evans, L T
Futch, C F
Futch, H
Garrist, J R
Garrist, J W
Hand, Samuel P
Howard, George E
Jones, George
Jones, John
Lee, G W B
Lane, T J
Lanier, Wm E
Murray, A G
Mills, T W
Mills, E J
Moore, David
Moore, Timothy
Meeks, F M
Meeks, Brantley
Ormsby, G M
Ormsby, T P
Ormsboy, R S
Powers, H B
Player, W B
Player, Wm J
Padgett, J B
Padgett, Craig
Padgett, Nelson M
Pigford, Jacob
Padgett, John W
Piner, Robt
Price, T A
Robins, Z
Rivenbarke, W J
Roachell, R H
Roachell, B J
Rivenbarke, Robt
Ramsey, T J
Roachell, Isaac
Rooks, Wm S
Raner, John N
Rowe, John W
Ross, Adam
Sanders, R T
Stokes, Willie
Shepard, G W
Sniley, A N
Taylor, A A
Watkins, S C
Walkins, P B
Wood, M
Williams, A J
Warde, Alexander
Weil, Jacob

Moore's Creek Rifle Guard.—New Hanover County.

John R. Hawes, Captain.
Henry A Colvin, 1st Lieutenant.
Calvin V. Hines, 2d do.
Fred. Thompson, 3d do.
Pearsall Colvin, 1st Sergeant.

Alderman, Wm H
Alderman, Lewis T
Avirett, Shepard S
Brown, Wm F
Barnhill, Wm H
Brown, Richard J
Bonham, Geo W
Blake, Council W
Blake, Edwin E
Blane, Daniel P
Costin, Stephen H B
Costin, John L
Costin, Chancy Z
Costin, Gaston
Cook, Wm J
Corbett, David J
Corbett, Geo W
Colvin, Thos R
Croom, John F
DeBous, Geo F
DeBouse, Jas J
DeBous, Richard F
Eakens, Owen J
Eakens, Jno J B
Flanagan, Alfred
Futch, John R
Garriss, Francis D
Garriss, Wm R
Garriss, Gideon A
Henry, Robt A
Henry, Wm H
Henry, Washington B
Henry, Robt W
Herring, Jno
Howell, Wm B
Hunt, Zebulon J
Keenan, Owen
Lewis, Francis N B
Lewis, Nathan
Moore, John
Moore, Jas M
Moore, Wm A
Moore, John R
Malpass, Thaddeus D
Malpass, Amos
Malpass, Lewis H
Malpass, Geo W
Washburne, David
McAuslin, C M
Pridgen, Alonzo
Pridgen, Columbus V
Pridgen, Bradley F
Pigford, Jacob L
Pigford, Wm L
Peterson, Haywood L
Rooks, Archibald B
Reaves, Richard R
Rayner, Ervin W
Simpson, Thos M
Stringfield, Jas P
Stringfield, David J
Seawell, Virgil N
Simmons, Emanuel
Stanton, Edward
Taylor, Chas M
Woodcock, Geo W F
Woodcock, Jno J
Woodcock, John H
Woodcock, Henry M
Walker, Jas P
Wheeler, Jas W
White, Jos

For the Journal.

In pursuance of a call by public notice, the citizens of the town of Wilmington met at the Court House on the 12th day of June, 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper course to be adopted towards persons heretofore citizens of the town of Wilmington, but who, at this hour of peril, have deserted us, or are preparing to desert us, whether or not those persons should be allowed to return to Wilmington, &c.

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling S. D. Wallace, Esq., to the chair, and requesting S. R. Bunting and James G. Burr to act as secretaries.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a short but forcible manner.

The Court House being insufficient to accommodate the number of persons present, it was moved that the meeting adjourn to the Theatre, which motion was carried.

On motion, a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Robert Strange, W. A. Wright, James Fulton, B. W. Beery, George Houston, O. G. Parsley and John S. James, were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee returned and reported through their chairman, Robert Strange, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, War exists between the Confederate States and the Government at Washington City by the act of Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet; and, whereas, since the commencement of such hostilities, persons heretofore domiciled in North Carolina have left and are still leaving the town of Wilmington for the enemy's country, and persons are coming therefrom to our community, and believing that our safety demands that such intercourse with the enemy should no longer be tolerated; therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Wilmington should at once take proper steps to prevent persons, during the pendency of hostilities, from going from this community to the enemy's country, or coming therefrom to this place, unless such persons are permitted to do so by the properly constituted authorities of this State, or of the Confederate States, or by the Mayor and Commissioners of the town.

Resolved, That if any persons now residing here desire to change their residence and to remove to the enemy's country, that the Mayor and Commissioners may, in the exercise of their discretion, allow them thirty days to leave, and that such persons so leaving our community for the enemy's country now, while war is actually being waged against us, will be regarded as having changed their domicil, and should be subjected to all the disabilities of alien enemies.

Resolved, That it is the paramount duty of every loyal citizen of North Carolina, who rightly feels his allegiance, to sacrifice his personal interests to the public safety; and that the Governor of this State should be authorized by the Convention now in session, by his proclamation, to require all citizens of this State, now in the enemy's country, to return to the State within a reasonable time, or that they shall be regarded as alien enemies.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions to the delegates from New Hanover in the State Convention, with the request that they lay them before the Convention with the view of obtaining such action thereon as may be deemed necessary and proper.

On motion, it was ordered that the foregoing proceedings be published in the Wilmington Journal.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

S. D. WALLACE, *Chairman.*

S. R. BUNTING, } *Secretaries.*
J. G. BURR, }

☞ Last night a company from Eastern Alabama and Western Georgia, passed through here on their way to Richmond. They are called the Border Rangers, and number one hundred and twelve men. The following is a list of their officers:

Captain.—J. A. Strother.
1*st Lieutenant.*—H. O. Mitchell.
2*d do.*, J. A. Granberry.
3*d do.*, J. T. Scott.

They were a very fine looking body of men, indeed.

Daily Journal, 15*th inst.*

Transportation and Clothing of Soldiers.

An act concerning the Transportation of Soldiers and allowance for Clothing of Volunteers, and amendatory of the act for the establishment and organization of the Army of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, When transportation cannot be furnished in kind, the discharged soldier shall be entitled to receive ten cents per mile, in lieu of all traveling pay, subsistence, forage, and undrawn clothing, from the place of discharge to the place of his enrollment, estimating the distance by the shortest mail route, and if there is no mail route, by the shortest practicable route. The foregoing to apply to all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, farriers, blacksmiths and privates of volunteers, when disbanded, discharged or mustered out of service of the Confederate States, and it shall also apply to all volunteer troops as above designated, when traveling from the place of enrollment to the place of rendezvous, or point where mustered into service. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive the mounted volunteers of the allowance of forty cents a day for the use and risk of his horse, which allowance is made from the date of his discharge, and also for every twenty miles travel from the place of his discharge to the place of his enrollment.

SEC. 2. That the fourth section of act of March 6, 1861, "To provide for the public defence," be amended as follows, viz: There shall be allowed to each volunteer, to be paid to him, on the first muster and pay rolls after being received and mustered into the service of the Confederate States, the sum of twenty-one dollars in lieu of clothing for six months; and thereafter the same allowance in money at every subsequent period of service for six months in lieu of clothing: Provided, That the price of all clothing in kind received by said volunteers from the Confederate Government shall be deducted. First, from the money thus allowed, and if that sum be not sufficient the balance shall be charged for stoppage on the muster and the pay rolls, and that all accounts arising from contracts, agreements or arrangements for furnishing clothing to volunteers, to be duly certified by the company commander, shall be paid out of the said semi-annual allowance.

SEC. 3. That the twenty-first section of the act for the organization of the army of the Confederate States be so amended as to allow to aids-decamp and to adjutants, forage for the same number of horses as allowed to officers of the same grade in the mounted service.

HOWELL COBB,
President of the Congress

Approved May 21, 1861.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From the State Journal—Extra.

THE FIGHT.—BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

We are indebted for the facts contained in the following sketch to Wm. Tiddy, Esq., of Charlotte, who was present during the whole time; and for the benefit of those who do not know our informant, we state that he is an intelligent gentleman and perfectly reliable:

It appears that our troops left Yorktown for Bethel Chapel at noon on Thursday last and reached that point by 7 o'clock in the evening. The cause of this movement is, of course, best known to the officers in command. Accompanying the troops was a battery of four howitzer guns, manned by the Richmond Artillery. On Saturday the Edgecombe Guards, Capt. Bridgers, were out scouting and killed some seven or eight of the enemy.

The time between the arrival at Bethel Church and the engagement was devoted to entrenching the position taken by Col. Hill—and our informant says the ground was admirably well chosen. By Sunday night every thing was in readiness—breastworks complete and the place made impregnable.

On Monday morning the troops were beat to arms before day and advanced from their position some two or three miles, when they were met by an old lady from whom they learned that the Yankees were in force in that neighborhood. This being confirmed by the scouting parties, the command of Col. Hill was ordered back to their entrenchments. The enemy's advance was reported as they progressed by our scouts. An attack was now inevitable. Col. Hill delivered his final instructions to his troops, having seen every man at his post, and ordered that strict silence should be observed and that no man should fire before the word was given. The Lincolnites were now in sight. The artillery, under order of Col. Hill, waited till the enemy was in full range and then opened upon them. The first shot, as was learned from one of the wounded, killed four or five and wounded several. This fire was opened at 500 yards range.

The action commenced about 8 o'clock, A. M. The enemy promptly returned the fire from their artillery, but did not fight with spirit. Shot and shell were showered at our troops, but nearly all passed over the entrenchments and did no harm.

A flank movement was now attempted on the left of our line, but that was gallantly repulsed by the Charlotte Greys. In this attack Col. D. W. Wardrope, of the N. Y. 7th Regiment, fell mortally wounded. (Col. Duryea was not present, and hence the statement of his death is incorrect.)

On the right of our lines, a swamp intervening, was posted a number of Virginia troops, with one howitzer gun. By some means this gun became spiked, owing, it is said, to the needle used at the touch-hole breaking in the vent. The enemy, seeing this gun silenced, charged upon it and took possession of that point, threatening our right. Capt. Bridgers was ordered to retake that position, which he most gallantly did, sustained by the fire from the battery in the centre, and drove some 2,000 men before him with about 85. They fell back under cover of a house some 30 to 40 paces in front. Capt. B. called for volunteers from his company to fire the building. Some five stepped forward to the hazardous task, amongst them the brave Henry L. Wyatt, who immediately fell, pierced with a rifle ball. He died that evening. A companion of Wyatt's shot the Yankee who had killed his comrade, and the house now being on fire by a shell, the four comrades returned to their ranks.

The Lincolnites made another attempt to dislodge our troops, and failing, retreated, followed shortly after by our Cavalry who were out on scouting duty. The Lincolnites had quite a start of the Cavalry, but were so hotly pursued that they abandoned their knapsacks, haversacks, and all their equipments on the road, and left everything behind except their arms.

The forces are set down by our informant at 4,500 Lincolnites, (on the authority of one of their wounded) and 1,200 Confederate troops, including the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. The Infantry did not pursue, and left for Yorktown soon after the fight, where they arrived about midnight.

The attack of the Edgecombe Rifles, on the 2,000 Lincolnites, is said to have been a gallant affair. And the manner in which the Richmond Artillery manned their guns won for them well-merited praise. Indeed the coolness and courage of all the troops, under Col. Hill, is said to have been admirable. The losses are believed to be accurately reported in the dispatches above published.

A VISIT TO THE BLOCKADING FLEET.—Robert Mure, Esq., as the representative of Messrs. Mure & Co., Consignees, and Captain Thompson, of the Br. bark *Edward*, on Monday, in the steamer *Gen. Clinch*, outside the Bar, for the purpose of having an interview with Commodore Stringham, and to request his permission to have a supply of water and provisions conveyed to the Br. bark *Edward*, which vessel is supposed to be off St. Helena or Tybee, in distress. When about three miles from the ship-of-war, the *Gen. Clinch* was brought too by a gun from the steam frigate, and was soon after approached by a steam propeller of about 800 or 1000 tons, which on coming near desired to know of the Captain of the *Clinch* what communication was desired. On being informed of the nature of the mission, Mr. Mure, accompanied by Captain Thompson, proceeded on board the tender, and was taken to a large steam frigate, which on boarding was found to be the *Wabash*, Captain Mercer. As the written communication carried by Mr. Mure was addressed to Commodore Stringham alone, and his vessel was not then in sight off the Bar, Captain Mercer did not feel authorized to act, but he will endeavor to communicate with the Consignees of the *Edward* as soon as the Commodore returns.

It is believed that the *Edward* has already been partially supplied by one of the fleet. The name of the propeller attending on the *Wabash* is unknown, but she is armed with eleven Dahlgreen guns.

Mr. Mure was informed while on board the ships of war that the pilot boat *Savannah*, a privateer fitted out in this port, had been captured by the brig *Perry*, and that the privateers, with a prize crew, had been sent to New York. No information was received concerning the crew, fifteen in number, but there is some reason to believe that they are on board the flag ship *Minnesota*.

This last vessel left the Bar on Monday morning, and it is thought she has gone off Savannah; but this is by no means certain.—*Charleston Courier*, 11*th*.

Proceedings of the North Carolina State Convention.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, June 7th, 1861.

The President called the Convention to order at 10 o'clock.

The Journal of yesterday read and approved.

At the request of Mr. Foy, he was permitted to have his vote recorded in the negative upon the amendment of Mr. Dick, to submit the ordinance ratifying the permanent Constitution to the people, he having been detained from his seat by sickness when the vote was taken.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Headen, a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are proper to be made to the Constitution of the State relative to the property qualifications for office, and report by ordinance or otherwise.

By Mr. Graham, a resolution requesting the public Treasurer to lay before this Convention a tabular statement of the Public Taxes for the five years preceding the first day of November, 1860, distinguishing the several subjects and the amount received from each subject respectively in each successive year.

By Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a resolution to raise a committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the 41st section of the Constitution concerning Common Schools.

By Mr. Ashe, the following ordinance, which being read was laid over under the rule:

WHEREAS, the Convention on the 6th day of June, 1861, did ratify and adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, adopted by the delegates from States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Texas in Convention assembled at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 11th day of March, 1861, and subsequently ratified by the said States: and to avoid all misapprehension, as to our opinion in regard to the form of government thus inaugurated, and believing that this declaration is consistent with said Constitution, this Convention doth now declare that as powers conferred through said constitution on the Confederate Government emanate from the people of the several States in their separate capacity, said powers may be resumed in the same manner in which they were delegated, whenever they shall be perverted to the injury of the people; each State by her delegates in convention having the right to Judge of the occasion that may require such action.

By Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of increasing the number of Clerks to the Several Military Departments of the Government.

By Mr. Houston, of Duplin, a resolution instructing the committee of Finance to enquire whether the late act of assembly authorizing and providing for the issue of Treasury notes ought not to be in some respects modified and altered by this Convention, and that they report at as early a day as practicable.

Said resolutions ordered to lie over one day under the rule.

Mr. Ashe moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the ordinance just introduced by himself for consideration. Disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Macon, the resolution introduced by himself on yesterday concerning the claims of Sheriffs, was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Gorrell moved that 4,000 copies of the army regulations of the Confederate States as received through message of the Governor be printed, ten for each member of the Convention, and the rest to be distributed by the Adjutant General among the officers and soldiers in this State now in service, and to be called into service. The motion prevailed

Resolutions introduced on yesterday disposed of as follows:

Resolution of Mr. Wilson, to amend the constitution by striking out the 33d section relative to the appointment of Justices of the Peace—referred to the committee on Constitutional amendments.

Resolution of Mr. Hamlin, to allow soldiers having legal residence in this State to vote for certain officers of the State; referred to a select committee.

Resolution of Mr. Armfield, to amend the Constitution so as to remove restrictions on Clergymen; referred to a special committee.

On motion of Mr. Green, the resolution to elect Delegates to the Confederate Congress was taken up for consideration.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Gorrell, to insert eight, was read.

After some discussion upon the mode of electing and the number to be elected,

On motion of Mr. Graham, the matter was referred to a special committee, with a request that they report as early as practicable.

The Chair appointed as the committee, Messrs. Spruill, of Bertie, Greene and Barnes.

Mr. Rayner moved to take up for consideration the ordinance to create a Board of Claims. The motion prevailed, and the same was read the second time.

Mr. Smith moved to re-commit it to the committee by whom it was reported, and Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, moved to add "and with instructions to report an ordinance with a blank for the insertion of names to be appointed as said Board by the Convention"

After discussion the amendment was adopted, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to take up for consideration the ordinance to provide for the better defence of the Sea Coast. Agreed to, and pending consideration.

On motion of Mr. Venable, the Convention went into secret session and remained therein until the hour for recess.

When the Convention assembled at 4 o'clock, it went immediately into secret session, and after some time spent therein, the doors were opened, and the ordinance to provide for the better defence of the sea coast passed its final reading.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

SATURDAY, June 8th, 1861.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Durant, Chaplain of the 5th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers.

Journal of yesterday read and confirmed.

The Chair laid before the Convention a statement from the Sheriff of Caswell, of the result of the election held in that county, for a delegate to the Convention to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Capt. Graves, announcing that J. E. Williamson had received a majority of the votes cast. Laid over under the rule.

The Chair announced the following committees:

Committee on resolution, relative to allowing soldiers to vote for certain State Officers while in camp: Messrs. Smith of Johnston, Holmes, Jones, of Rowan, Cunningham, and Arrington.

Resolution concerning the removal of restrictions on Clergymen relative to holding office: Messrs. Armfield, Leake, of Richmond, Thomas, of Jackson, Brown and Stewart.

Mr. Moody asked and obtained leave to have his vote recorded in favor of the 7th Regiment Ordinance.

Leave being granted to Messrs. Thompson, of Wayne, and Houston, of Duplin, they voted in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Batchelor for one day, from and after Monday next.

RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Ferebee, the following, which was read and laid over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Court to be styled a "Court of Claims," and that they report by ordinance or otherwise. The Court shall have power to hear and decide all causes arising from the loss of slaves and other property, occasioned by the brutal war waged on the South by the Northern Government, to decree payment for said loss, out of any funds in the Treasury of North Carolina set apart for the payment of the debts due to the citizens of the North from this State or any corporation in it; Provided, the same do not amount in any one year, to more than the liabilities of the State to the North, and demandable for that year. Such payment, so made, shall be held and decreed to be in satisfaction, thus far, of the debts due to our Northern enemies.

By Mr. Washington, a resolution requiring the Adjutant General to report on Wednesday next to this Convention the number of companies, each, of volunteer and State troops, that have been tendered and received, with the names of the Officers; also the number in each company, and where stationed up to the 7th inst. Also, the number of companies of each kind that have been tendered that were not full, up to the same time, and from what counties. And that he report at the same time, what has been done and what progress made in organizing the Militia of the State.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, it was agreed by general consent to dispense with the afternoon session of this day.

By Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, a resolution instructing the Committee on taxation to enquire into the expediency of changing the basis of representation, so as to make it to conform to any changes which may be made in the mode of taxation.

The above resolutions laid over one day under the rules.

Mr. Spruill, of Bertie from the committee to whom was assigned the duty of preparing and reporting an ordinance providing a mode for the election of delegates to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, submitted an ordinance providing for the election by the Convention of two delegates for the State at large on ———— next, and eight additional delegates, one from each Congressional District, to be elected by the people.

Mr. Osborne offered an amendment, requiring the additional eight, also, to be elected by the Convention from each Congressional District as they are now arranged by law.

Mr. Biggs moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the report for consideration. Agreed to.

Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, moved to fill the blank in the report by inserting Tuesday.

Mr. Myers, to amend the motion by inserting Wednesday, and it was accepted by Mr. Spruill. The motion as amended prevailed.

Mr. Osborne insisted upon his amendment to elect all by the Convention. He thought by thus electing them it would tend to obliterate all rememberance of former divisions. The people did not desire the election submitted them, nor did they wish to be disturbed with the matter. Mr. O. defended his amendment at length.

Mr. Bond spoke in opposition to the amendment and advocated the election of the Delegates by the people. As they had done heretofore, the people could elect representatives to suit themselves. It therefore ought to be left to them to say who should represent them, and it was nothing but what was due to extend to them this privilege.

Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, desired to see all party spirit buried and all marching up face to face and foot to foot to meet the difficulties which had come upon us. He spoke at length upon the propriety of letting the people choose their representatives. He said, let us still give the people their rights as they once had and enjoyed them.

Mr. Biggs gave notice of his intention to move to select five by the Convention.

Mr. Batchelor opposed submitting the election to the people. He was as good a friend to the people as any gentlemen in this Hall, but was opposed to electing these representatives by them.

Mr. Ruffin said there would necessarily be inconvenience in a popular election, and there is not time now. He suggested by way of compromise, that the selection be made by delegates in the Convention from the respective districts.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Leake, of Richmond, Ellison, Satterthwaite, Jones, of Rowan, Sprouse, Dick and Badger.

The question then recurring on Mr. Osborne's amendment.

Mr. Spruill, of Bertie, demanded the yeas and nays. Adopted—Yeas 59, Nays 43.

Mr. Speed offered an amendment as follows: "that this Convention will not elect any of its members to represent North Carolina in the provisional Congress of the Confederate States."

Mr. Speed said he did not intend to discuss the amendment, having on a previous occasion, when the question was before the Convention, submitted some remarks, bu he thought every gentleman here ought to remain and at tend to the business which he was sent here by his constit ents to do.

After some discussion upon the amendment the question was put thereon and decided in the negative.

Mr. Biggs then moved to amend as follows: "strike out all after resolved," and insert "That this Convention will proceed on Wednesday next, to vote for five commissioners to represent North Carolina in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States." Not adopted.

Mr. Badger moved that the Convention elect the delegates by ballot.

Mr. Satterthwaite moved as an amendment that the Convention vote *viva voca.*

After some discussion upon the mode of electing the delegates, Mr. Badger withdrew his motion, and Mr. Satterthwaite's motion prevailed.

The resolution as amended, passed its second reading, and under a suspension of the rules, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee on finance, to whom was re-committed the ordinance to create a "Board of Claims," reported another ordinance to consist of three, to be appointed by the Convention to audit all claims prior to the 20th of May last, with a salary of six dollars per day, and to be allowed a Clerk.

A lengthy discussion arose which was participated in by several.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, moved to re-commit the ordinance to the committee.

Mr. Myers offered an amendment authorizing the County Courts to endorse claims of a certain nature in their respective counties. He proceeded to advocate his amendment, and pending which the Convention adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock.

PROVISIONS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 3d inst., says:

"Some of the provision dealers have been preparing for the anticipated stoppage of the transportation of provisions from Louisville over the Nashville railroad. For three or four days past have been lining the road from the city, taking provisions to Shepherdsville and Randolph's Station, where bacon, hams, &c., are piled up in pyramids, ready for shipment South from those points."

HOW TO MAKE A ZOUAVE.—We are responsible for the following recipe for making a Zouave. The real Zouaves (from the South) are now in Virginia, and the doubtful reader may appeal to them. It may be that we got our information from one of the French drill sergeants himself. Thus:

"Take de recruit—keep him forty-eight hours—notting to eat;—den march him forty-eight hours—*notting to eat;*—den let him fight like h—ll forty-eight hours—*notting to eat;*—by dam, he one Zouave!"

THE JACKSON AVENGERS.—This new Company has organized by the election of the following officers:

Captain—W. C. Fergus.
1*st Lieutenant*—Jas. M. Brickell.
2*d Lieutenant*—D. G. White.
3*d Lieutenant*—P. D. Carr.
1*st Sergeant*—L. A. Prewett.

They have tendered their services for the war, and there is no doubt that they will be accepted, as Capt. Fergus has the recommendations of Gov. Moore, of this State, and Gov. Ellis of North Carolina. Though organized they are desirous of a few more men to make up a full complement, but are rather choice in their elections, for the ranks so far are composed of admirable material. Possibly, too, it would not be taken amiss if some friends would inquire how they are off in the way of means for equipping themselves for service. For the sake of their name, they should lack nothing in this line.

Mobile Evening News 6*th inst.*

ANDREW JOHNSON'S TREASON DISCOVERED.—We have just seen a letter from Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, well known to the country as one of her men of capital, and a leading Black Republican, in the full confidence of President Lincoln and his Government at Washington. It is addressed to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and encloses a draft for one thousand dollars *as a part of the pay* intended for his services in betraying the confiding portion of the people of Tennessee who have stood by him in support of the maintenance of the Federal Union. We give this letter to the public. It was intercepted in its passage to Johnson, and is now in the possession of a reliable gentleman of this city, one well known to the country.

There is no doubt of the genuineness of the letter.

BOSTON, May 18, 1861.

DEAR SIR: If your note to me were printed in our newspapers, it would be good for ten thousand dollars in three days time. But of course I must only use it as a private letter. In order that you shall be sure of something at once, I write below this a draft, which some of your Union bankers or merchants may be willing to cash at the usual premium for Eastern exchange. Probably Gardner & Co., Evans & Co., Douglas & Co. of Nashville, will know it.

The Government will soon exhibit *a power* which will astonish even you. The nullifiers have been playing into Scott's hands for three weeks, and now they have lost the game.

Yours, with regard,
AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

If you cannot use the draft, return it and tell me what to send.

BOSTON, May 18, 1861.

At sight, without grace, pay to Andrew Johnson or order, one thousand dollars, for value received, and charge to my account.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

To MASON, LAWRENCE & Co., Boston.

Across the face of the draft is the acceptance of Mason, Lawrence & Co.

The original of this letter is now in the hands of Gov. Harriss. Several previous letters have also been intercepted.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the State Journal—Extra.

Official Account—Dispatch from Col. Hill to Gov. Ellis.

Copy of letter received this afternoon 4 o'clock, by messenger from Yorktown:

YORKTOWN, Va., June 11, 1861.

HON. J. W. ELLIS,
Governor of North Carolina—

Sir: I have the honor to report that 800 men of my regiment and 360 Virginians were engaged for 5 hours with 4½ regiments of the enemy at Bethel Church nine miles from Hampton.

The enemy made three distinct and well sustained charges, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our Cavalry pursued them for six miles, when their retreat became a total rout. Fearing that heavy reinforcements would be sent up from Fortress Monroe, we fell back at nightfall upon our works at Yorktown. I regret to report the loss of *one man* killed, private HENRY L. WYATT, Edgecombe Guards, and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy by their own confession was 150, but it may be safely estimated at 250.

Our regiment behaved most gallantly. Not a man shrunk from his post or showed symptoms of fear. When more at leisure I will give you a detailed report of the operations.

Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle. Unto His great name be all the praise for our success.

With much respect,
D. H. HILL.
Colonel 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steam ship *Adriatic* with Liverpool advices to the 5th inst., has arrived at St. Johns.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 5.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were 25,000 *bales*, the market closing firm and active.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKETS.—*Breadstuffs are dull.*

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed at 90 a 91¼.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—England and France have prohibited prizes from being brought into their ports by privateers.

The London Times, in its editorial on the Park Union meeting, charges the speakers with groundless irritability. It also alludes to the violent animadversions of the Northern press, and says the unionists are enraged because England chooses to be neutral.

The *Times* says if this be the temper of the Northern press now, what will it become a month hence? It concludes by urging a careful avoidance of offence to either of the belligerents.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has also announced that the Government has determined to prohibit armed vessels from bringing prizes into British ports.

B. W. VICK.—The Governor of Virginia has authorized a correction of the report derogatory to this person who was arrested at Raleigh on suspicion of having bogus dispatches from Gov. Letcher to Gov. Ellis. The dispatches were genuine.

THE WISE LEGION.—We learn that Col. Wharton J. Green, of this State, is engaged in raising a regiment to constitute a portion of their Wise Legion, in Virginia and North-Carolina, to be commanded by Gov. Wise. Governor or General Wise is anxious that a portion of his Legion shall be raised in North Carolina. An opportunity is thus presented for active and brilliant service, for where Wise shall lead, the enemy will go down and reputations will be won. Col. Green is an able tactician, and will no doubt make his mark when an opportunity is presented. See his advertisement.—*Raleigh Standard.*